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NINE COUNTRIES HOSTING SPORTS COMPETITIONS

AU012010 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 1 June 84

[Text] The sportsmen of the socialist countries who very thoroughly prepared for the 1984 Olympics, but because of the antisocialist campaign expanded in the United States, faced the impossibility of departing for Los Angeles, will participate in a number of great international sports competitions in the second half of August 1984.

These competitions will be organized in nine socialist countries, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, the PRK, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR, and the CSSR, and their programs will include not only Olympic sports disciplines.

This was decided recently in Prague at a meeting of leaders of sports committees and national Olympic committees from socialist countries. These games, which are traditionally organized, are not alternate games to the XXIII Olympics. The schedules for their implementation will be determined as of the moment in which the competitors reach their top form. The games will be open and representatives from various countries will have the opportunity to participate in them as competitors, and judges. Leaders of the IOC, leaders of international sports organizations, as well as of national Olympic committees, and foreign journalists will be invited to attend the competitions.

EMPLOYMENT OF VIETNAMESE IN CEMA COUNTRIES

AU011044 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 May 84 p 2

[CTK report: "International Scientific Consultation"]

[Text] Bratislava (CTK) -- The international exchange of manpower among the CEMA member-states is in practice being expanded in the process of deepening socialist economic integration. An international scientific consultation on problems connected with the international movement of manpower in conditions of the socialist economic integration, which began in Bratislava yesterday, is devoting itself to questions connected with this process. This meeting -- organized by the International Institute for Economic Problems of the World Socialist System in Moscow, by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the Comenius University in Bratislava, and by the Research Institute for Social Development and Labor in Bratislava -- is being attended by experts from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Cuba, the Hungarian People's Republic, the GDR, the PPR, the SRV, the USSR, and the CSSR. The consultation is to contribute, among other things, to the further elaboration of theoretical-methodological questions of the international socialist migration of manpower, show the influence of the integration on its activation, and generalize the acquired experience. Also a consultation on the employment of Vietnamese citizens in interested [zainteresovane] states will be held as part of the undertaking.

REAGAN ADDRESSES IRISH PARLIAMENT 4 JUNE

Meeting USSR Demands Halfway

LD042041 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1848 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Dublin, June 4 (TANJUG) -- U.S. President Reagan has called on the Soviet Union to return to the negotiating table in Geneva and reiterated readiness to stop and, even, turn back the installing of medium-range missiles in Europe if an adequate agreement with the Soviet Union is reached. The U.S. President told so the Parliament of the Republic of Ireland today (Monday) at the close of his visit to Ireland. He arrived in London this evening.

Reagan laid stress on U.S. readiness to start negotiations with the Soviet Union on no resort to force while solving international conflicts. He underlined the need to build up effective barriers against use of force in Europe, evaluating that the rest of countries at the Stockholm conference seem to be ready to accept such actions. The U.S. now deeply believes in the principle of no resort to force. If discussions on reaffirming this principle lead the Soviet Union to negotiate on agreements that would give a concretely new meaning to this principle. We'll be glad to enter into such discussions, he said.

His above statements were seen in U.S. circles close to the White House as a step of importance and his meeting the Soviet demands half-way. So far the U.S. has insisted solely on its proposals in Stockholm and rejected as insufficient the Soviet proposals for a declaration on banning the use of force in solving international disputes. The U.S. would like an improvement in its relations with Moscow, including trade in goods which have no military application, Reagan also said.

While Reagan was speaking some 5,000 people were demonstrating in the streets of Dublin against the arms race and the U.S. policy in Latin America. Reagan arrived in London this evening for a two-day summit of the Seven to start next Thursday evening. In between, he is scheduled to go to France Wednesday and attend celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the allied descent in Normandy.

No Progress on Substance

LD050853 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] In his speech at the Irish Parliament the U.S. President, said for the first time that he was prepared to consider the Warsaw Pact's latest proposal, with certain provisos. According to observers, Reagan's announcement merely served tactical purposes. MTI's correspondent Endre Aczel summarized the speech:

U.S. President Reagan remains in the role of the politician who spends more than anyone else on weapons, but still voices his desire for peace more loudly than everybody else. This time, as far as one can gather, he had a certain suggestion. This was the first time he mentioned the possibility of accepting, under certain circumstances, the Warsaw Pact's Budapest appeal, which offered a treaty on the mutual exclusion of the use of military force and the creation of peaceful relations in Europe.

He said he was prepared to negotiate on this, provided that the other side examined the proposals for building military confidence that the West placed on the negotiating table in Stockholm with good will. Reagan also announced that he is prepared to halt and reverse the deployment of missiles in Western Europe, provided the USSR returns to the negotiating table in Geneva in the interest of examining a comprehensive agreement.

However, this announcement heralds no change, as it obviously avoids the USSR's demand that the U.S. restore the earlier balance by dismantling the missiles, thus satisfying the preconditions for negotiations. This afternoon commentators in London were unanimous in saying that on matters of substance Reagan's proposals represent no progress.

COMMENTARIES: NATO COUNCIL SESSION IN WASHINGTON

No Negotiations in Near Future

LD030201 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The session of the Atlantic bloc foreign ministers' council in Washington in every respect confirmed the irreconcilability of the West's policy toward the East. Some points in the Washington declaration recall the years of the cold war. The document of the 16 ministers also contains a call to the Soviet Union to return to the Geneva negotiations, but not at the price of any concessions whatsoever. Milika Sundic is at the microphone:

The Washington communique from the Atlantic Treaty ministerial council session contains nothing which might be interpreted as any mitigation or aspiration toward relaxing tension between the two military blocs. Moscow is categorically condemned for, it is said, the massive increase in Soviet military strength and for the attempt to take advantage of everything it regards as a weakness on the part of the Atlantic Treaty. At the same time, the Soviet Union is called upon to return to the Geneva negotiations on Euromissiles and reduction of strategic nuclear armaments, but not at the cost of withdrawing U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles from Western Europe.

The United States managed, in practice, to get the ministerial council of the Atlantic Treaty to accept a formula for strengthening military might and political solidarity as bases for seeking stable East-West relations, which means that dialogue with the East can successfully be conducted only from a position of strength.

The Washington declaration also contains a section referring to divided Germany which will quite certainly deepen even further the distrust between the two blocs. It is stated, for instance, that the Western allies will continue to support the FRG in implementing its political goal, which consists in working toward the establishment of a state of peace in Europe in which the German people may achieve unity thanks to self-determination. This formulation on Germany recalls in every respect the cold war years; that is, the time of John Foster Dulles, the one-time U.S. secretary of state.

Moscow, without doubt, will not lag behind the Western military alliance either militarily or in terms of propaganda. The SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper has already assessed the Washington Atlantic Treaty session as hypocrisy on the part of that military bloc's leaders. There will be more of such evaluations. as for military measures, these are fully under way, as Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, Soviet minister of defense, recently stated in a TASS interview, among other things.

Nevertheless, despite the apparent unity of the Atlantic Treaty member-countries, many differences in standpoints could not be concealed.

There were reservations about a number of statements at the Washington session and qualification of certain firm formulations. France's firm stand is particularly surprising, and this may affect Francois Mitterrand's planned visit to the Soviet Union. Claude Cheysson, the French foreign minister, for instance, concurred with the U.S. stand to the effect that the Soviet Union is the only one to have derived benefit from detente. His West German colleague, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, however, considers that detente has benefitted both East and West.

The problems relating to deployment of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe also remained unresolved at the Washington meeting. Some countries are still hesitant about accepting U.S. medium-range missiles on their territory. There were also reservations about the speed of deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles.

In spite of the differences, however, which were in any case counted upon, the American infludence over the progress and outcome of the Washington session of the Atlantic Treaty ministerial council was dominant. Reagan gained yet another election campaign point, perhaps a decisive one, for his reelection as U.S. President. There will be no negotiations between East and West, for no country is offering them in the near future. What they are proposing as a way out of the existing impasse is unacceptable to both sides.

U.S. Continues Buildup

LD022352 Prague CTK in English 1045 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Prague, June 2 (CTK) -- "The session of the NATO Council in Washington proved again that the policy of the United States is aimed at a continuing nuclear buildup, increasing the arsenal of conventional weapons, burying detente and sacrificing the results which had been achieved to general benefit to America's world hegemony interests," RUDE PRAVO commented today.

"This led, on the one hand, to difference between some participants in the session and the American delegation, and at the same time to intensified attempts of the White House to conceal its real intentions by cynical 'peace' rhetorics."

On the causes of the differences in the Atlantic Pact, RUDE PRAVO said that those European politicians who have realized that the United States is concerned only with wrecking the results achieved in recent years in lessening world tension, do now want to sacrifice the vital interests of their countries to American adventurism. Those countries that are reluctant to submit to the U.S. diktat are being forced to take an acquiescent stand, although they are formally "equal" allies.

"Not even this time was the North Atlantic Pact able to come up with a single concrete, promising suggestion for talks which might be held with the Warsaw Treaty countries. In addition to cheap cliches about peace, nothing new which would open the way to an honest and equal dialogue can be found in the final communique and in the adopted declaration.

"The consequences of the Washington session of the NATO council are already evident. The United States has secured the acceptance of a course of continuation in the arms race, of intensification of actions aimed at subverting socialist countries, of reviving cold war and making preparations for an armed conflict", RUDE PRAVO said.

Serious, Complicated Situation

DW050603 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1630 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] The NATO foreign ministers concluded their meeting in the U.S. capital by issuing a document called the Washington Declaration. Albert Reiss comments:

To begin with, we do not intend to make a general assessment of the results of this NATO council meeting in Washington. However, if we consider each point of the declaration adopted at the end of the meeting, we can only state that nothing has changed because today's international issues cannot be solved by such formulations as "we would like to", "we should", "we are convinced", and so forth.

Dear listeners, the situation is not only dangerous but also complicated, and, therefore, we should not play down matters. If the situation is to be improved, we also must avoid doing anything that would make it even more difficult and complicated. Did those who met in Washington consider this essential principle? How are we to assess the fact that pressure was exerted on the Netherlands -- which the Netherlanders themselves consider to be intolerable because otherwise they would not have staged protest rallies and demonstrations yesterday -- pressure that was exerted because they are not ready to deploy 48 U.S. nuclear cruise missiles on their territory? The reason is not that they do not want to follow NATO -- it would be totally irrelevant to believe that -- but that practical experience has shown that one of the main theses for justifying the deployment of U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in West Europe has broken down, namely the thesis that deployment would give these countries increased security.

However, security has not increased. Instead, the situation has become more complicated and serious. Viewed in this way, the Netherlands' stance fully corresponds to the need not to allow the situation to deteriorate even further. Accordingly, Greece and Spain expressly stated their reservations about a description of Soviet policy in the NATO Declaration that is simply not based on facts. What we have heard about the preparations for and course of the meeting shows that the Reagan administration made substantial efforts to impose its stance. This is largely reflected by the demagogic approach that Reagan also uses in his election campaign speeches, such as, the call to the Soviet Union to negotiate. Such a demand is unnecessary because the Soviet Union's and the other Warsaw Pact countries' readiness to negotiate has not changed at all.

If the United States wants to return to the Geneva negotiations, they can be resumed. However, deeds are required because by beginning deployment, the United States has removed the topic of negotiations -- the reduction of nuclear weapons. Things would be different if the United States were to halt deployment now and withdraw the missiles that have already been deployed. This demand must be presented to the United States. In this connection, is it asking too much for NATO to finally respond to the Warsaw Pact's proposals on the renunciation of force, and also for the United States to finally renounce the first use of nuclear weapons, something the USSR did a long time ago? There is one passage in the NATO Declaration that we can accept. It says that willingness to respect the other side's legitimate interests is a condition for dialogue. This is correct. However, at the Geneva negotiations the Soviet Union was so accomodating that we offen wondered whether a certain limit of what was possible had not already been reached. The United States, on the other hand, demanded that the USSR scrap all its missiles. Many Western politicians have stated that this is impossible and have drawn the appropriate conclusions in their approach today. The differences of opinion that have been publicly admitted are a result of the fact that the United States not only disregards the legitimate interests of the socialist countries, but also those of its own partners. This also answers the question of who must be influenced to bring about a change for the better.

FRANK, BUSINESSLIKE MLADENOV-VELAYATI TALKS HELD

AU011429 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 May 84 p 8

["The Official Visit of Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to Bulgaria Continues" -- RABOTNICHESKO DELO headline]

[Text] Sofia, 29 May (BTA) -- The common anti-imperialist stands of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as their struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, racism, and apartheid are the basis for the development of a political dialogue between the two countries. This was pointed out by Minister of Foreign Affairs Petur Mladenov and 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of Iran. They continued their talks which opened in Sofia yesterday.

The particular importance of trade and economic cooperation was stressed during the talks. It was pointed out that in recent years it has been quite active, and that a positive level has been achieved. In this connection the importance of mutual visits of Bulgarian and Iranian economic ministers, and the number of intergovernmental agreements signed in the economic, trade, transportation, agricultural, and other sectors was emphasized. It was stated that these agreements are being successfully implemented.

During the talks the wish was expressed for a prompt and fruitful conclusion of the negotiations on signing other agreements in the field of international transport.

The wish was expressed as well for a further development of bilateral industrial production sharing, and satisfaction was voiced in regard to the results achieved in joint activities on third markets.

The two ministers examined the prospects of mutally advantageous relations between Bulgaria and Iran, particularly in the trade-economic sector, where unutilized opportunities still exist.

Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati addressed an invitation to Minister Petur Mladenov to pay an official visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran. Minister Petur Mladenov accepted the invitation. The meeting will take place at a time convenient for both sides; the exact date will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

The bilateral official talks between the two ministers proceeded in a frank spirit, in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere.

Ahmad Yusefi Tehrani, the Iranian charge d'affaires ad interim to Bulgaria, attended the talks.

Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati discussed questions of mutual interest with Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, as well.

Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, gave an official dinner in honor of 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Members of the government, national assembly deputies, and the officials accompanying the high-ranking guests attended the dinner.

Ahmad Yusefi Tehrani, charge d'affaires of Iran, laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the capital.

An honorary detachment of the Bulgarian People's Army presented arms.

The ceremony was attended by Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and Ahmad Yusefi Tehrani, Iranian charge d'affaires ad interim in Sofia.

Velayati Departs

AU011621 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 May 84 p 2

[Text] The official visit of Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which he paid to our country at the invitation of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, has ended.

The high-ranking guest was seen off at Sofia airport yesterday by Petur Maldenov, minister of foreign affairs, and by deputy ministers of foreign affairs. Ahmad Yusefi Tehrani, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Iranian Embassy in Bulgaria, was also present at the airport.

Before his departure from our country Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of Iran, pointed out to representatives of our mass media that the talks he held in Sofia were fruitful. He expressed his positive assessment of the results of his visit.

The high-ranking guest pointed out that trade and cooperation between the two countries in various economic sectors are developing successfully. The exports of Iranian oil to Bulgaria have recently increased and Bulgarian exports of agricultural goods and industrial projects to Iran have also increased. Bulgaria is participating in the construction of agricultural and industrial products in Iran today. Bulgarian specialists are working in his country.

The Iranian minister of foreign affairs pointed out that he views with optimism future prospects for the development of bilateral relations in the economic, agricultural, and industrial sectors.

Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayti stressed, in answering a question posed to him, that both countries have common stands in the struggle against imperialism and that their points of view are close on a number of international problems.

The Iranian minister pointed out that today one of the most important tasks of all peoples is preventing a nuclear disaster. He expressed himself resolutely against the nuclear arms race imposed by imperialism which is likely to produce a situation beyond control. He pointed out as follows in this context: If common sense does not prevail, we may have to face a situation in which there are neither victors nor losers, a situation in which we all will be affected -- those who have attacked, those who have been attacked, and those who have remained neutral.

GUINEA-BISSAU COMMUNIQUE CONDEMNS RSA APARTHEID

AU281617 Sofia BTA in English 1337 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 28 (BTA) -- May 23 through 28 a delegation of the National Association of the Working People in Guinea-Bissau, led by Mr (Mario Mendes Correa), secretary general of the association, visited Bulgaria at the invitation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

The communique on the talks stresses that the averting of the nuclear death is a task of prime importance of the trade unions, the success of which depends on the solidarity and the unity of the working people from all parts of the world.

The communique condemns the shameful system of apartheid practised by the South African Republic in the illegally occupied territory of Namibia. The representatives of the trade unions of Bulgaria and Guinea-Bissau insist on the immediate granting of independence to that country upon the foundations of the resolutions of the United Nations. With indignation are met the actions of the imperialist forces against Angola and other progressive African countries. Solidarity is expressed with the just cause of the peoples of Nicaragua, Chile, El Salvador, Grenada, Lebanon and other countries against imperialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, and with their struggle for independence, self-determination and the preservation of world peace.

The two delegations spoke in favour of equitable international economic relations between states, for granting the developing countries their own rights to exploit their own natural wealth. Before leaving the country, Mr (Mario Mendes Correa) expressed satisfaction with the talks he had here. Our common wish is only this -- to activate the ties and cooperation between the trade unions of the two countries, he told a B.T.A. reporter.

TODOROV LEADS PARLIAMENTARY GROUP TO BELGIUM

AU041509 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 4 (BTA) -- Today a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, headed by Mr. Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, left for Brussels on an official visit at the invitation of the Belgian parliament.

STANISHEV-LED BCP DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR SFRY

AU031519 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] A delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, has departed for Yugoslavia. During its visit to our western neighbor, the delegation will coordinate the cooperation plan for the 1984-1985 period between the BCP and the LCY. Talks on some topical issues of the communist and workers movement and the present international situation will take place.

The delegation was seen off by Emil Khristov, BCP Central Committee secretary.

INTEGRATION WITH USSR SERVES PEOPLE'S INTERESTS

AU021735 [Editorial Report] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 30 May on pages 1 and 2 carries a 1,500-word article by Lieutenant Colonel Engineer Zdravko Gurgarov, entitled "Comprehensive Integration With USSR - Powerful Factor in Constructing the Developed Socialist Society." "The present stage of socialist construction," Gurgarov begins, "requires that we create an adequate material-technical base, perfect the entire system of social-public relations, educate the socialist personality, steadily improve the working people's standard of living, guarantee the security of the socialist homeland, and cooperate in protecting world peace." Comprehensive cooperation and coming together with the USSR are necessary preconditions for achieving these goals, he argues.

The West, Gurgarov says, is developing "concepts of 'poor and rich countries' and attempting to discredit the Bulgarian-Soviet coming together." The purpose of this campaign, which maintains that "the Soviet Union does not have any motivation for a 'real integration' with the socialist countries" is, according to Gurgarov, "to undermine the unity among the socialist countries, and especially their relations with the USSR."

Gurgarov discusses Bulgarian-Soviet economic cooperation, citing statistics on the "selfless Soviet assistance to Bulgaria," which include: "satisfying 100 percent of Bulgaria's need for natural gas, 98 percent of its need for coal, iron ore, and wood, 85 percent of its need for cellulose, and 80 percent of its need for oil and oil products." On the other hand, Bulgaria supplies the USSR with "almost 100 percent of its need for electric cars, more than 70 percent of its need for electric engines, 25 percent of its need for electrotechnical equipment, and so forth." He lists many industrial plants in Bulgaria constructed with Soviet assistance and points out that "the strengthening of cooperation and integration between Bulgaria and the USSR allows the efficiency of social production to be constantly increased."

Referring to the future, Gurgarov notes that "in the 1980's the integration between Bulgaria and the USSR aims to intensifying the pace of scientific-technological progress by uniting the scientific-technological and production potentials first of all on the basis of expanding direct relations between the relevant ministries, trusts, and plants."

In conclusion Gurgarov points out that "the comprehensive coming together between Bulgaria and the USSR is a comprehensive process. It is taking place simultaneously in the areas of economy, politics, ideology, and defense." The policy of "comprehensive integration with the USSR is based on socialist internationalism and fully corresponds with the fundamental interests of the Bulgarian people."

MEETINGS COMMEMORATE DEATH OF KHRISTO BOTEV

Dobrev Denounces U.S. Policy

AU011917 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 1 June carries a 41-minute live relay from the Sofia 9 September Square on a festive meeting-tattoo devoted to 2 June -- the anniversary of the death of Khristo Botev, poet and revolutionary of the struggle against the Turkish occupation -- which is being celebrated as a memorial day for all heroes who perished in the Bulgarian liberation struggles against the "Turkish oppression, against fascism and capitalism, as well as for the soldiers who perished in the Great Fatherland War."

At 1731 GMT an unidentified reporter announces the beginning of the parade, in which soldiers of the Sofia garrison, as well as young Komsomol members and Pioneers are participating. A military band plays march music. Colonel Gerasimov -- not further identified -- was reported to be the commander of the tattoo. Lieutenant General Mircho Toshkov, commander in chief of the Sofia garrison, reviews the parade and greets the soldiers.

Following this, the festive meeting-tattoo is opened by Dimitur Ganev, chairman of the Sofia City Committee of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, who gives the floor to Colonel General Khristo Dobrev, deputy minister of national defense. Dobrev begins speaking at 1735 GMT. He begins by praising Khristo Botev and all the heroes who followed him. He evokes the memory of all Communist leaders, as well as the soldiers who perished "on the battle fields of Hungary and Yugoslavia" during World War II.

Dobrev then briefly dwells on Bulgaria's economic successes and mentions the BCP National Conference as an inspiring force of "working enthusiasm" for the people.

Turning to foreign policy issues Dobrev says: "Unfortunately, the bright political atmosphere reigning in our country and in the other socialist countries is darkened by the drastic intensification of the warmongering policy of the imperialist states, headed by the United States. The Reagan administration gave a new impetus to the arms race and declared a crusade against the socialist countries. With the deployment of new missiles in Europe, the new self-appointed crusaders destroyed the negotiations for the limitation of nuclear arms and are confronting mankind with the threat of nuclear disaster. In this extremely complicated and explosive international atmosphere the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states, in expressing the aspirations of all progressive mankind, are raising even higher the banner of peace.

At the same time they are consolidating their defense capacity and will not permit a disruption of the military-strategic balance which has been established in the world. The People's Republic of Bulgaria, being an inseparable part of the socialist community, makes its worthy contribution to the development of good-neighborly relations in the Balkans and to the transformation of this area into a nuclear-free zone, to the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world."

Dobrev then urges the soldiers and young people to serve their country with loyalty and keep the "banner of proletarian internationalism pure." He concludes his speech at 1749 GMT.

The tattoo begins immediately following the speech. A solemn roll call mentions the names of heroes, starting with Khristo Botev and ending with Lyudmila Zhivkova and Ivan Mikhaylov. Traycho Kostov is also mentioned, among others.

The parade continues at 1757 GMT and arms are presented in memory of the Bulgarian and Russian soldiers who perished in the Russian-Turkish wars, in memory of the Balkan war heroes, and in memory of the antifascist partisans, as well as in memory of the soldiers who perished in World War II. After this all those present fall on their knees to pay tribute to the dead heroes. At 1803 GMT soldiers lay wreaths at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and other official institutions. The reporter announces the presence of the following officials: Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, and Stoyan Karadhzov.

The festive meeting tattoo ends with a ceremonial march and numerous chants in honor of the "glorious and invincible Soviet Army," in honor of the Warsaw Pact armies, and in honor of the BCP. The Bulgarian national anthem is played in conclusion.

Lukanov Surveys Successes

AU021444 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0700 GMT on 2 June carries a 1-hour live relay from Okolchitsa Peak in Vratsa Okrug of a commemorative meeting marking the anniversary of the death in 1876 of Bulgarian patriot Khristo Botev and his unit in battle against the Turks. At precisely 0700 GMT an order is heard and a military unit presents honors. "Major General Ivanov, commander of the meeting, greets the soldiers, students, and hikers participating in the ceremony." After the national anthem, an actor reads poems related to the struggle against Turks, as well as Botev's poetry.

Svetozar Petrushkov, first secretary of Vratsa Okrug BCP Committee, chairs the meeting. After an 8-minute speech on the significance of the anniversary and the "heroic Bulgarian spirit," and the observing of a minute's silence in tribute to the fallen heroes, he greets the guests. "Comrade Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Aleksandur Fol, BCP Central Committee member and minister of national education; Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee;" and other lesser functionaries.

At 0727 Petrushkov gives the floor to Andrey Lukanov. Lukanov begins his 28-minute speech by recalling the importance of Botev's sacrifice and struggle, connecting it with other historical examples of "struggle against exploiters," such as the Paris Commune. He then dwells on the history of the BCP and its successes throughout the decades, until it became the "center of Bulgaria's political life, leading the people along the road of socialist development."

After citing Botev's writings, about Bulgaria's future in particular, he surveys Bulgaria's economic successes under socialism with reference to the development of education in particular, and the "change of everyday life for every Bulgarian." He calls the present "a golden time for Bulgarian culture."

Of Bulgaria's foreign policy Lukanov says: "Bulgaria is a state with strong and loyal allies. It is worthily fulfilling its obligations within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. Countless ties of fraternity and cooperation connect us with the great country of the Soviets." He praises the USSR's contribution to Bulgaria's development and states "this is precisely the Bulgaria Botev wanted to see." Referring to the "complex and tense international situation full of tension and danger," Lukanov blames the "forces of imperialism", for the situation. He points out that the same forces are conducting "with crazy insistence a line of confrontation with the USSR and the other socialist countries, are spending fabulous sums for military preparations and the arms race, and are conducting wild anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaign." Lukanov stresses that "such a policy has no future. There are forces in the world that can prevent war and save mankind -- the USSR, Bulgaria, and the socialist community." Lukanov does not mention any specific international conflict.

The relay ends after Lukanov's speech with students and Pioneers pledging to continue Botev's deeds and hold his banner high.

ASSEMBLY VIEWS SOCIAL POLICY, INCOME TAX BILLS

AU291922 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 29 (BTA) -- At the National Assembly session, opened here today, a package of bills for amendments and addenda to the Labour Code, to the pensions law, to the social insurance and to the income tax laws have been submitted for consideration. The new document is in conformity with the decisions adopted at the December plenary session of the CC of the BCP (1972) for constant raising of the living standard of the people and with the decree of the CC of the BCP, the Central Council of the Trade Unions, of the National Council of the Fatherland Front and the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League issued recently.

It provides for amendments and addenda in the Labour Code, with which paid maternity leave for the first, second and third child will be increased from 6.7 and 8 months respectively to two years from July, 1985. As from September 1, 1984 the compensations for taking care of ill children under the age of 9 will be 100 percent of the mother's salary. Up till now this was done only until the child reached the age of seven.

A proposal has been made for an increase in the lowest personal and inherited pensions as well as in the disablement pensions as from September 1984.

The amendments in the income tax law provide for a decrease in the income taxes for the 110 and 120 leva monthly salaries.

The deputies to the National Assembly who discussed the bill were unanimous in their assessment that it is an important and topical normative document in the development of the social policy of this country.

It was pointed out that over the 12 years since the plenary session of the CC of the BCP the national income has increased almost twice. The net income of the people has increased by 50 percent. The average salary has increased from 125 leva in 1972 to 202 leva in 1983.

The constant growth in the social expenditures of this country is an expression of the correct [as received] of the social policy of the country. In spite of the aggravated international situation and in spite of some objective difficulties this policy created the necessary conditions for a new, considerable raising of the living standard of the Bulgarian people.

The deputies of the National Assembly were also acquainted with a bill which proposes for the management of the social insurance to be entrusted to the specialized public-state body -- the Committee for Labour and Social Activities founded in 1983. This will give the Bulgarian trade unions the opportunity to participate on a wider basis in solving the problems of social insurance and will give them greater control rights.

Bills Enacted

AU301947 Sofia BTA in English 1920 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 30 -- The thirteenth session of the National Assembly which opened here yesterday resumed its sittings with statements on the reports by the chief public prosecutor and the chairman of the Supreme Court as well as debates on the bills put forward.

The people's representatives gave their support for the evaluations given in both reports as well as the trends of the future activity of the juridical system.

Mrs Svetla Daskalova, the minister of justice, emphasized that political criminality against the socialist social system has disappeared in Bulgaria. Terrorism, banditism and organized crimes are unknown phenomena. There exists an atmosphere of calm and security among the population. Special tribute is paid to Bulgaria is combating illicit drug smuggling.

Minister Daskalova reported that the civil lawsuits were more than 70 per cent of all cases. Of them the share of divorce suits is the greatest. More than 80 per cent of the of the cases are resolved within a month.

The National Assembly enacted a decision approving the reports of the chief public prosecutor and the chairman of the Supreme Court. The decision recommends to improve the work on the timely discovery, quality inquiry and realizing differentiated criminal responsibility, paying special attention to economic crimes. Based on criminological and other scientific studies there should be worked out extra measues to uncover and remove the causes and conditions for the crimes and raise the efficiency of preventative work.

Among the other recommended measures are ones on definite improvement of the legislation, timely curbing of the criminal encroachments on the socialist property and the national economy, of the heavy crimes on the personality and of recidivism.

All the bills were enacted.

The National Assembly passed an amnesty bill prompted by the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. A humane act -- this is the assessment made of it by Mr Stanko Todorov, the chairman of the National Assembly, in his final speech. "We did this with the conviction that the people have who admitted these digressions will become aware of the generosity of the people's power and will start living by the laws of socialism", he said.

By the bill for amendment and addendum to the Labour Code, the pension bill, the social insurance bill and the income tax bill legal prerequisites are created for the further fulfilment of the BCP programme for raising the living standard of the people.

The questions of labour and insurance relations are regulated by the bill on social insurance control. This insurance will be controlled by the Committee for Labour and Social Affairs -- a public-and-state body instituted in 1983.

The bill on amendment and addendum to the Territorial and Urban and Rural Structure Act extends the functions of the people's councils on the building and urbanizing activities.

They were also approved more effective legal levers for preserving the farming property -- by enacting a bill on amendment and addendum to the Farming Property Preservation Act.

REPORT ENCOURAGES SUPPORT OF PARTY DECISIONS

AU041807 [Editorial Report] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 1 June on page 2 carries a 1,500-word report on a "recent meeting of the bureau of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army," which deals with the ideological aspects of the educational work related to the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. The paper notes that "on this issue the meeting heard the report of officer Petur Bankov."

During the discussion the following "means of ideological-educational activity related to the remarkable event were noted: political courses on Marxism-Leninism, uniform political days, informative political talks, evenings dedicated to a specific theme, meetings with fighters against fascism and capitalism and with Heroes of Socialist Labor, meetings with delegates to the National BCP Conference, visits to historic places and economic sites, readers' conferences, meetings of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, contests, photo exhibitions, and so forth.

"A great number of the commanders and political workers correctly understood that the best way of expressing unreserved support for the decisions of the National BCP Conference and the best manner of marking the significant anniversary is by increasing achievements in training, strengthening discipline, and fulfilling the pledges in socialist competition."

The bureau "noted some weaknesses and unsolved issues in the organization, leadership, and conduct of the ideological-educational work." The bureau pointed out that the most important task of ideological-educational work now is to "mobilize the efforts of all personnel, their knowledge, skill, and will for implementing and translating into deeds the party's long-range program on improving quality."

Among other tasks stressed at the meeting were "clarifying the BCP April line," demonstrating the "great achievements of the country during the years of socialist construction," and proving that "care for man is the supreme goal of the party."

"The bureau of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army expressed its conviction that the commanders, political organs, as well as the party, Komsomol, and trade union organizations of the Bulgarian People's Army will improve the leadership of the comprehensive work in the soldiers collectives in implementing the decisions of the National BCP Conference on worthily marking the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria and of creating the Bulgarian People's Army, and for further improving the patriotic, international, and military education of the personnel."

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS BANKYA HEALTH FESTIVAL 26 MAY

AU301149 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 May 84 pp 1-2

[Report by BTA correspondents Petur Kochanov and Katerina Borisova from the spa of Bankya, near Sofia, on the Festival of Spas, Health, and Longevity held on 26 May]

[Excerpts] Are the Bulgarian people capable of enjoying themselves? Even the least doubts about this question would be eliminated if you observe one of the numerous festivities taking place in the Dobruja, in the Sofia area, in Pirin, in Sredna Gora, or in Strandzha.

A festival should always be accompanied by music and songs, by popular festivities. This applies to the Festival of Spas, Health, and Longevity held in Bankya today. This was a day glorifying free labor and creative spirit, glorifying the achievements of the people's skill in this beautiful area of our country, in the vicinity of our capital. This was also a holiday glorifying the Communist Party under whose leadership one of the best-known and most popular health resorts has developed.

A holiday, however, is not a holidy if it is not shared by good friends. For the inhabitants of Bankya and for their celebrations such a friend and a most welcome guest was Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council.

Gathered in the summer theater the citizens welcomed him with particular cordiality and enthusiasm, as one greets a close friend. Prolonged and stormy applause and chants in honor of the BCP continued for a long time after he arrived. Accompanied by the stormy applause Comrade Todor Zhivkov was presented with an honorary diploma proclaiming him a friend of the town.

The opening of the Festival of Spas, Health, and Longevity was attended by Radoy Popivanov, minister of national health, by Georgi Georgiev, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, by Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee, and by Pencho Stoychev, first secretary of the Bankya District BCP Committee.

ROHLICEK DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH SOVIET TROOPS

AU312051 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 May 84 p 2

[CTK report in "International Relations" column]

[Text] CSSR Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek met with General Colonel Grigoriy Borisov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Troops in Milovice on Thursday. Discussed were topical questions of mutual cooperation between the Central Group of Soviet Troops and Czechoslovak agencies and organizations. The discussion was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

USSR, WEST IN WORLD WAR II, POSTWAR ARRANGEMENTS

LD022327 Prague CTK in English 1052 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 2 (CTK) -- Not the second front but above all the strength of the Soviet Army was decisive for the victory over fascism and for the postwar arrangements in Europe, the Communist Party Central Committee weekly TRIBUNA said in an article on the 40th anniversay of the landing of Western Allies in France.

It pointed out that the question of the opening of the second front had been discussed between the Soviet Union and its Western Allies in 1941, 1942 and 1943, but that despite pledges of the U.S. and British Governments, there were constant postponements with the result that before the Battle of Stalingrad, Nazi Germany was able to transfer several divisions from France and Holland to the eastern front.

In the last stages of the Stalingrad Battle, views appeared that the Soviet Army could defeat the fascists on its own. This possibility was taken into consideration in the West, and in 1944, when the outcome of the war was clear, the opening of the second front could no longer have the originally envisaged strategic importance, but could only ensure for the Western powers an influence on the postwar arrangements in Europe, TRIBUNA said.

The weekly also pointed to several apparently secondary aspects of the invasion, such as the cooperation between the Western allied forces and revolutionary resistance movements in Western Europe.

The demobilization of Italian partisans - who had been tying eight of the 26 German divisions in the country - was intended to paralyze the revolutionary movement in Italy. The situation was similar in France where the Allies ignored the resistance movement. The more questionable the military value of the invasion was, the more evident was the attempt of some of its organizers to cripple the revolutionary movement in Western Europe, TRIBUNA said.

DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG ON OFFICIAL, FRIENDLY VISIT

Husak, Strougal Welcome Kim

LD041451 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] A DPRK party and state delegation headed by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] and president of the DPRK, arrived in Prague today for an official, friendly visit at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the president of the Republic, and the federal government.

Awaiting the distinguished guests at the main railway station in Prague were Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister; and other members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee: Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak; candidate members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee: Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee: Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; and Chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ Jaroslav Hajn. Taking part in the official welcome were also heads of individual departments of the CPCZ Central Committee, vice premiers and ministers of the federal government, vice chairmen of the Federal Assembly, representatives of the Central Committee of the National Front and the capital city of Prague, generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and other political and public figures.

Prague's main railway station was festively decorated. Flags of Czechoslovakia and the DPRK were flown from the front of the station's historical building which also bore the inscription "We welcome you dear Korean friends" in both Czech and Korean. The station's arrivals room and its platform were also decorated with pictures of Comrades Gustav Husak and Kim Il-song, flags of both states, and the slogan "We welcome warmly the party and state delegation of the DPRK."

The special train carrying the party and state delegation of the DPRK which since its arrival on the Czechoslovak terriotry has been accompanied by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Frantisek Salda, the head of the chancellery of the president of the Republic; and Josef Hadravek, the Czecholsovak ambassador to the DPRK, arrived in Prague shortly after 1300.

The delegation headed by Comrade Kim Il-song consists of members of the KWP Central Committee Politburo Kang Song-san, chairman of the DPRK Council of Ministers; Yi Chong-ok, vice president; Kim Yong-nam, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; and Yon Hyong-muk, secretary of the KWP; candidate members of the KWP Central Committee Politburo Hyon Mu-kwang, secretary of the KWP Central Committee; Kong Chin-tae, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Chi Chae-yong, ambassador of the DPRK to Czechoslovakia.

On the platform Comrade Gustav Husak and other Czechoslovak representatives went forward to the train to meet Comrade Kim Il-song and exchanged heartfelt greetings with the Korean guests and welcomed them in the Czechoslovak capital. Prague pioneers presented flowers to the members of the delegation. Afterward the Czechoslovak and Korean party and state officials went to the front of the railway station where they were accorded heartfelt welcome by Prague working people and youth and by Korean citizens living in Czechoslovakia, who by shouting slogans and waving miniature flags were expressing friendship between the Czechoslovak and Korean people. National anthems of both countries were played, accompanied by 21 artillery salvoes.

Comrade Kim Il-song received a report from the commander of the guard of honor, which was assembled in front of the building carrying its combat banner. Accompanied by Comrade Gustav Husak, Kim Il-song then passed review. Afterward the highest representative of the DPRK exchanged greetings with the assembled people of Prague who came to welcome the DPRK party and state delegation. After the ceremonial march-past of the military unit, Comrades Gustav Husak and Kim Il-song left for Prague Castle. Greeted by numerous crowds of Prague citizens who gathered along the route they travelled, Kim Il-song arrived in Hradcany Square. In front of the entrance gate to Prague Castle, the Prague folk and dance ensemble sang, danced, and played music. Boys and girls dressed in national costumes presented them with bread and salt in accordance with old Slav custom.

Afterwards both representatives inspected the guard of honor at the castle assembled on the foreyard. A meeting between Gustav Husak, and Kim Il-song then took place in Prague Castle. The talk passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Husak-Kim Talks

LD041659 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Talks opened in Prague Castle this afternoon between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK. Their deliberations were devoted to the exchange of views on the topical questions of the development of Czechoslovak-Korean relations. The talks were characterized with a cordial atmosphere that is in line with the spirit of the traditional friendship and cooperation between the parties and nations of the two countries.

Also held in Prague Castle today was a meeting between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK. Their conversation took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

KAMPUCHEAN CHEA SIM-LED DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES

Arrival, Talks

AU011254 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 May 84 pp 1-2

[CTK report: "Delegation of Kampuchean Deputies Arrives in Prague; Talks Begin"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A PRK National Assembly delegation led by Chea Sim, member of the Central Committee Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP], chairman of the PRK National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense, arrived in Prague yesterday for an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

At Ruzyne Airport, which was festively decorated with stage flags of the two countries, the Kampuchean deputies were welcomed by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, at whose invitation the visit is taking place; Deputy Chairmen of the CSSR Federal Assembly Vaclav David and Dalibor Hanes; CSSR Deputy Premier Karol Laco; Marie Jarosova, deputy chairwoman of the Czech National Council; Zdenek Cernik, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other representatives. Hor Sothoun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the PRK to the CSSR, was also present. After the arrival, Prague Pioneers presented bouquets of flowers to the guests.

The PRK National Assembly delegation, accompanied by Dalibor Hanes, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly and chairman of the Chamber of Nations, then paid respects to the memory of the Unknown Soldier. Accompanied by the "March of Fallen Revolutionaries" and military honors, the delegation laid a wreath at the grave in the National Memorial at Zizkov Hill, Prague. After the Kampuchean and the Czechoslovak national anthems, a ceremonial march by the military guard of honor concluded the solemn act. The guests then viewed the memorial and signed the visitor's book.

In the afternoon, the Kampuchean deputies were received by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly.

The reception was attended by deputy chairmen of the CSSR Federal Assembly Jan Marko, Vaclav David, Dalibor Hanes, Bohuslav Kucera, and Jaroslav Srb; deputy chairmen of the [Federal Assembly] chambers; and other representatives of our highest representative body.

In a cordial, comradely talk, Alois Indra informed the guests about the results that are being achieved by the Czechoslovak working people in fulfilling the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress in all spheres of social life. He noted the importance of the political-educational work and the development of the work initiative marking the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and of the liberation of our fatherland by the Soviet Army. In this connection, he also spoke of the current tasks of the representative agencies.

The chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly further stressed the unanimity of views between the CSSR and the PRK on the fundamental issues of the international situation. He assessed the worsened situation on the European Continent which is the fault of the aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly since the deployment of the new American first-strike weapons. Therefore Czechoslovakia, he stressed, was forced to take retaliatory measures -- after consultation with the USSR Government to unfold [rozvinut] operational-tactical missile complexes on its territory, and thus to contribute to restoring the upset military equilibrium in Europe. He assessed and supported the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states, which clearly show the way out of the current situation.

Alois Indra also condemned the U.S. intervention in local conflicts and the internal affairs of sovereign countries in Latin America, the Middle East, Africa, and Southeast Asia. At the same time, he expressed full support for the PRK foreign policy, the efforts of the three fraternal Indochinese countries for a just solution to the situation in the region, and the struggle of the Kampuchean people against the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs.

The relations between the CSSR and the PRK are systematically expanding in all aspects, and our country is prepared to further intensively develop them in the political, economic, educational, and health spheres, the chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly concluded.

Dalibor Hanes, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly and chairman of the Chamber of Nations, then acquainted the guests with the position, composition, and work of the Federal Assembly.

Chea Sim, the head of the Kampuchean delegation, expressed thanks for the warm reception accorded to its members in our country, and showed appreciation for the successes achieved in the construction of the developed society in the CSSR.

Then he devoted himself to topical international issues, and in this connection stressed the dangerous, hazardous plans of the U.S. Government, which are being joined in Southeast Asia by the endeavors of the Chinese hegemonists. Kampuchea, he stressed, supports the peace efforts of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, and the other countries of the socialist community aimed at averting the danger of nuclear war and at strengthening peace.

The chairman of the PRK National Assembly continued by extensively assessing the situation in his country. During the past 5 years, since the defeat of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, the living standards of the Kampuchean people have been gradually improving, the economic structure has been restored and further expanded, the rice crops and those of other agricultural staples have been constantly increasing. Several new and modernized factories have been put into operation, particularly textile and rubber factories. In addition, Czechoslovakia participated in their modernization and also grants the PRK considerable and very valuable assistance in the health sector.

Chea Sim highly praised the material and moral support provided by Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, and the other socialist countries to the struggle of the Kampuchean people for freedom, as well as in the current stage of building socialism, in which the KPRP plays a leading role. He also mentioned some principles for party work and the activity of the PRK National Assembly.

Chea Sim in Bratislava

LD041219 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] The delegation of the National Assembly of the Kampuchean People's Republic headed by Chea Sim, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense, which is on an official friendly visit in Czechoslovakia, arrived in Bratislava this morning. At a festively decorated airport, the delegation was welcomed by Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council, and representatives of Bratislava party and state bodies.

Meets With Slovak Leaders

LD041646 Prague CTK in English 1517 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Bratislava June 4 (CTK) -- The visiting delegation of the Kampuchean National Assembly, led by its chairman, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Kampuchean United Front of Defence and Country's Construction Chea Sim, arrived here Monday.

The Kampuchean guests were received by Presidium member of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Slovak National Council Viliam Salgovic, in the presence of Slovak Communist Party First Secretary and Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Jozef Lenart and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka.

Viliam Salgovic pointed out the 40th anniversary of culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army. Viliam Salgovic highly appreciated Kampuchea's efforts to make South-East Asia a zone of peace, stability and neighbourly cooperation. He expressed his belief that the Kampuchean people will overcome all difficulties and the woeful heritage of the past, and under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party will defend the achievements of socialism with the support of Czechoslovakia.

The Kampuchean delegation laid wreaths at the memorial of the Slovak National Uprising and paid homage to the heroes of the anti-fascist struggle who were killed during World War II. Chea Sim thanked for a cordial welcome and appreciated the help of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the struggle against the former genocidal regime, and in the reconstruction of the country's economy. The head of the Kampuchean delegation spoke about the situation in South-East Asia. He stressed Kampuchea's support for the peace efforts of the socialist countries to avert the danger of war and strengthen peace in the world.

Viliam Salgovic gave a luncheon in honour of the Kampuchean delegation.

Departs for Hungary

LD042109 Prague CTK in English 1939 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Bratislava June 4 (CTK) -- The visiting Kampuchear parliamentary delegation, led by chairman of the National Assembly, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party, and Chairman of the Kampuchean United Front of Defence and Country's Construction Chea Sim, ended Monday afternoon its official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia and left for Hungary.

Chea Sim appreciated the contribution of the visit to further development of bilateral relations and widening economic cooperation, at a press conference here before his departure. Czechoslovakia helps to put into operation a tyre factory and the cooperation is expected to be further extended to the textile and other industries, Chea Sim said. Speaking about Kampuchea's international position, Chea Sim appreciated good relations with the non-aligned countries. More than 30 states have recognized Kampuchea so far, the Kampuchean representative said and pointed out he was convinced that the country would have its representation in the United Nations.

TWO UK DIPLOMATS TOLD TO LEAVE WITHIN 14 DAYS

LD041634 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Jaromir Johanes, deputy minister of foreign affairs, invited today to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Prague British Ambassador to Czechoslovakia John Rich. On behalf of the Czechoslovak Government, he told him that two officials of the British Embassy in Prague, Desmond Lauder [assistant cultural attache] and Edward Brown [grade-10 official], are involved in activity incompatible with their mission in Czechoslovakia and will have to leave Czechoslovak territory within 14 days. The Czechoslovak representative stressed that the activity carried out by the above-named officials of the British Embassy definitely does not contribute to creating an atmosphere of confidence and understanding between the two countries and is in contravention of the endeavor for developing peaceful cooperation.

AUSTRIAN REACTION TO NEUTRALITY CRITICISM VIEWED

AU040936 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 May 84 p 7

[Commentary by Miroslav Kubin in the "A Note" column: "Own Goal"]

[Text] In several Austrian newspapers (ARBEITER ZEITUNG, DIE PRESSE, KURIER, NEUE KRONEN ZEITUNG) on Wednesday, we were able to read that we in Prague have nothing better to do than to rack our brains over Austrian neutrality. Even the Vienna correspondent for REUTERS added a log to the fire: Czechoslovak information media allegedly "started a campaign (!!) against Austria, which they accuse of a pro-American and anti-Czechoslovak orientation in its neutrality."

What happened? We dared to express our astonishment over the fact that at the end of last week Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs Erwin Lanc made a little excursion from the Vienna Ballhausplatz to the so-called Cultural Club of Czechs and Slovaks in Austria to complain in public about his country's "not troublefree" relations with the CSSR, and that he gave Czechoslovakia marks similar to those given by U.S. Vice President Bush last October -- that is, as an old Austrian schoolmaster would say, marks worthy of a total failure.

Ludwig Steiner, the foreign policy spokesman for the Austrian People's Party, concluded from our justified astonishment that "certain circles in the CSSR regularly attack Austrian politicians when signs appear of improved relations between the two countries."

In a way, Mr Steiner thus scored a goal in his own Austrian net. He obviously regarded Minister Lanc's appearance before a forum of Czechoslovak emigres and "dissidents" -- people whose endeavors for "improved relations between the two countries" can be justly doubted -- as such a "sign of improved relations."

ENERGY MINISTER CONDUCTS TALKS IN IRAN

AU011053 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 May 84 p 7

[Text] Tehran, CTK -- Vlastimil Ehrenberger, the CSSR minister of fuel and power, who is currently visiting Iran, conducted negotiations in Tehran with Hasan Ghafuri-Fard, Iranian iminster of energy; with Mohammad Gharazi, minister of petroleum industry; and with Hoseyn Nili-Ahmadabadi, minister of mining industry and metallurgy. During their talks they assessed issues of mutual economic cooperation between the two countries both in the traditional, and in new spheres. In the first place, this concerns cooperation in geological research, in the construction of refineries, and in the coal industry.

POLEDNIK RECEIVES SYRIAN CP DELEGATION

LD041636 Prague CTK in English 1516 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 4 (CTK) -- Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Jindrich Polednik received here Monday a study delegation of the Syrian Communist Party, led by Politburo member and chairman of the Trade Union Commission of the party Central Committee Ibrahim Bakri to discuss experiences in the activities of the trade union movement. The Syrian delegation is in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

HAMAN ATTENDS OSTRAVA PEACE FESTIVAL 2 JUNE

LD030243 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, paid a visit to Ostrava today. He was briefed on the results of the fulfillment of the party plan and the election program. He inspected some housing estates now under construction and saw how the city is tackling the problem of building its communications network. During talks with representatives of the party belonging to the National Committee and Ostrava's Second Municipal District's enterprise, he enquired in particular about how the 10th CPCZ Central Committee session conclusions are being implemented and about the development of work initiative.

At a peace festival of Ostrava's Second Municipal District, Comrade Josef Haman stressed the necessity of struggling for world peace, for disarmament, and for averting a nuclear catastrophe, while at the same time singling out the peace initiatives of the socialist countries. He also praised the results achieved in securing the tasks of the plan and the election program. He pointed to the necessity for maintaining the attained dynamism of the development of the national economy in the sense of the 10th CPCZ Central Committee session conclusions.

Comrade Josef Hamon voiced his conviction that the working people and citizens of Ostrava will fully support the policy of our Communist Party through further developing initiative. At the close of the peace festival, those taking part in it approved a resolution in which they sharply condemned the efforts of the imperialists to further step up the feverish arms buildup, and they gave their support to the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

HAMAN ADDRESSES AKTIV ON ECONOMIC TASKS

AU312105 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 May 84 P 2

["SI"-signed report: "To Correctly Regulate Creative Initiative"]

[Text] Mlada Boleslav, 24 May -- Tasks connected with ensuring the conclusions of the 10th CPCZ Central Committee session under conditions of the Central Bohemia Region were discussed in Mlada Boleslav on Thursday [24 May] by a regionwide aktiv of ranking economic personnel and party, trade union, and youth union functionaries.

Antonin Koelbl, secretary of the CPCZ regional committee, said that last year the region succeeded in turning out almost 4-days worth of production over and above the plan. The working people of the region are now successfully developing an initiative in response to the "Proclamation on the 40th Anniversary."

The aktiv was addressed by Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidiumand secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. He stressed that the better than expected results of last year and the accumulated experience must be utilized to make this year's and next year's plans more progressive. By pursuing intensification, we must increase the dynamism of national economic development in harmony with the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and thus establish a good foundation for entry into the Eighth 5-Year Plan. He recalled the words of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the 10th CPCZ Central Committee session that "in the remaining 2 years we must work to be able to come to the 17th party congress with a good balance sheet of socioeconomic development, with the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and tasks in all other sectors."

As regards the plan for this year, in making some of its tasks more progressive, we are not taking the path of a comprehensive change of the plan. This would negate already adopted socialist pledges and counterplans and thus weaken the working people's initative. In order to achieve a growth in national income of at least 3 percent this year, the 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee laid down for the work collectives the additional task of raising labor productivity measured in terms of adjusted added labor value roughly 1 percent over and above the enterprise plans, and to reduce the share of total costs and material costs, in particular, by at least 0.5 percent compared with the [original] 1984 plans. At the same time, we must consistently see to it that the market for the entire production is fully ensured, that the export capability of our national economy is enhanced, and that our domestic market is enriched by demanded products. Nowhere must we permit production for the warehouse.

Josef Haman also emphasized the need to intensify efforts aimed at streamlining the consumption of fuels and power and to tighten the consumption limit stipulated by the state plan for this year by about 1 million metric tons of specific fuel. In this connection, we must even more intensively develop and deepen the social review of fuel and power comsumption and expand it to metals and other raw and industrial materials.

Even today, all sectors must pay utmost attention to the preparation of the coming winter in terms of power and fuels: especially to the state of boilers, to the repairs and preparedness of the power-generating equipment for operation under winter conditions, and to creating sufficient reserves of solid fuels, especially in electric power plants. The disproportionate, 4.4 percent increase in electricity consumption by large consumers in the first 4 months of the year bears out that many employees have let up in their attention to its economical use. That is why all economic bodies and the State Energy Inspection Agency must step up their activity aimed at a consistent observance of consumer discipline and tighten the economical use of electricity. Josef Haman further stressed that the work collectives of engineering, electrotechnical, and metallurgical enterprises are facing formidable tasks mapped out by the 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. Attention must be paid, in particular, to speeding up the innovation cycle, further raising the quality of products, and improving the utilization of raw and industrial materials. We also need an expansion of the number of products that are up to world standards and a more conceptual and demanding management of scientific and technical development. He also mentioned the need to accelerate the development of electronization and, within its framework, especially automation and the introduction of robots into the national economy. However, this requires that not only production enterprises speed up the implementation of adopted measures, but that also the prospective users far more actively than to date establish conditions for the introduction of this progressive technology.

A major task is facing the work collective of the Automobile Plant National Enterprise in Mlada Boleslav. It must ensure a smooth reconstruction of the enterprise and establish, in supraordinated agencies as well, necessary conditions for a timely production start-up of the new Skoda passenger car. Josef Haman pointed to the importance of the share of investment resources for the modernization and reconstruction of the production-technical base in ensuring the exacting tasks of the plan. He stressed the necessity of improving the utilization of existing basic assets, reducing the share of construction work in total capital investment costs, completing unfinished investment projects on time, and modernizing entire sections and lines of production technology. The same day Josef Haman inspected the production facilities of the national enterprise automobile plant in Mlada Boleslav.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH SFRY WRITERS -- A protocol on cooperation between the Czechoslovak and the Yugoslav Writers Unions has been signed in Novi Sad in the SFRY. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 May 84 p 2 AU]

SFRY TRADE SECRETARY VISITING -- Milenko Bojanic, SFRY federal secretary of foreign trade, arrived in Prague for a working visit on 10 May. He was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade. Immediately after Bojanic's arrival, the two began talks on the fulfillment of concluded contracts and the further expansion of CSSR-SFRY trade and economic cooperation. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 May 84 p 2 AU]

ENGINEERING MINISTER IN DAMASCUS -- Pavol Bahyl, CSSR minister of general engineering, arrived in Damascus for an official visit to Syria on 13 May, and opened talks with his Syrian partners on further deepening of cooperation in engineering between the CSSR and the Syrian Arab Republic. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 May 84 p 6 AU]

PRC FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION -- A delegation of the Chinese People's Society for Friendship With Foreign Countries, led by its chairman, Wang Bingnan, arrived in the CSSR on 10 May at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations. The purpose of the visit is an exchange of experience from the work of these nongovernmental organizations. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 May 84 p 2 AU]

IRISH CITIZENS PROTEST DURING REAGAN'S VISIT

LD050118 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] U.S. President Reagan arrived in London this afternoon, the second stage of his visit to Western Europe, after visiting the Irish Republic over the weekend where there were numerous protest demonstrations right up to the end of his stay. Dr Knut Henssler reports from London:

There were protests in the Dublin streets yesterday evening while the U.S. President was attending a banquet. There were also protests this afternoon when Reagan was guest in the Dail, the Irish Parliament. Thousands of people gathered to state unequivocally to Washington's representative that they disagreed with U.S. foreign policy and rejected it.

Reagan explained the goals of this foreign policy, listeners, in a speech to both houses of the Irish Parliament. It was a performance which the White House spokesman described as the President's most important speech during his tour of Western Europe, but which nonetheless again merely contained many well-known set phrases. In the Parliament building itself there was tangible and visible resistance to and rejection of American foreign policy. Several members of Parliament left the building in Reagan's presence as a sign of protest. Among them was the leader of the Irish Labor Party, Senator Michael Higgins, who told me in a telephone conversation this morning among other things:

[Begin Higgins recording in English with superimposed German translation] I can tell you that 9 out of 10 Labor Party senators will not be attending at all. Five more of our deputies have also declined to hear the Reagan speech. At the same time, I myself will be speaking at a rally where I will explain why I am not attending a session at which what is now expected to be a major cold war speech will be made. [end recording]

Today, representatives of the Irish Labor Party, which is part of the country's governing coalition, presented a folder as a present to the U.S. President in which they detailed why they reject Washington's current policy. I asked Senator Higgins what the basis for this rejection was:

[Begin Higgins recording] Well, my opposition to the welcome which has been afforded to President Reagan is not based on any simple anti-Americanism. It is a rejection of President Reagan's policy, because we are all affected by Washington's foreign policy. Here I am thinking of the dangers of a nuclear war caused by the United States, of its militaristic tone where relations with the Soviet Union are concerned, or of its policy in Latin America. This is a part of the world where I myself have very often been and I know what is happening in Latin America and what role the United States is playing there, such as the aggressive action of mining Nicaraguan ports illustrates, for example. Furthermore, Reagan is appearing here as a Republican candidate for the U.S. presidency and I do not see why we, as a neutral country, should help him get reelected. [end recording]

Here in Britain, listeners, President Reagan's policy is likely to be criticized as equally strongly as on the other side of the Irish Sea. Tomorrow, Washington's representative will be meeting with the Queen and Prime Minister Thatcher. However, the country's opponents of nuclear weapons have appealed for people to attend a large demonstration, the slogan of which is a direct and unmistakable call to the White House chief. It says: Mr Reagan, when you go home take your nuclear missiles back with you.

MITTAG, BEIL MEET WITH JAPANESE DEPUTY SATO

LD041247 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1109 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jun (ADN) -- Economic relations form an effective contribution to the maintenance of peace and serve to implement a policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social orders. This was stated by SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag and Ichiro Sato, chairman of the parliamentary consultative committee for GDR-Japanese economic issues, during an exchange of views in Berlin today. Sato, who is also deputy chairman of the foreign affairs committee in the Japanese House of Representatives heads a delegation visiting the GDR.

Guenter Mittag explained the GDR's successful economic development to the delegation. He also gave a positive assessment of the work of the parliamentary consultative committee in promoting political and economic relations between Japan and the GDR.

Ichiro Sato stressed the interest of broad economic circles in Japan in a stable development and deepening of trade and economic relations between the two countries.

Gerhard Beil, secretary of state and member of the GDR Council of Ministers, also attended the exchange of views. He is chairman of the GDR-Japan Economic Committee.

AXEN RECEIVES MEXICAN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION

AU312055 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 May 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the United Socialist Party of Mexico under the leadership of its general secretary, Pablo Gomez, has arrived in the GDR at the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee. The delegation was cordially welcomed by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and by Guenter Sieber, member of the Central Committee and head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee.

FISCHER, MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER BANQUET TOASTS

LD301511 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0919 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Mexico City, 30 May (ADN) -- Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda Amor gave a dinner last night in honor of GDR foreign minister Oskar Fischer, who is on an official visit to Mexico. Both politicians gave toasts.

The host expressed his conviction that the GDR foreign minister's present visit will serve to consolidate and deepen the many years of close relations between the two states. In view of the tense international situation such relations are of special importance.

He described the joint striving by the GDR and Mexico -- two states with a different economic standard and different social systems -- for detente and the securing of peace as deeply satisfactory. He praised the approval of the GDR and other states for the peace appeal by the six states, which was also signed by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid.

The Mexican foreign minister strongly stressed his country's support for all initiatives aimed at preserving peace and ending the arms race.

Referring to the situation in Central America, Bernardo Sepulveda Amor drew attention to the deep-rooted economic problems in this region. The grave financial crisis resulted in a considerable burden on the peoples' living conditions and social development as a whole. As chairman of the "Group of 77," Mexico tried to help actively in the search for solutions. As part of the Contadora Group, Mexico is anxious to overcome the existing conflicts in the region by way of negotiations and to secure peace on a lasting basis. The international community could also have an effective influence on achieving this goal. The Mexican foreign minister paid tribute in this respect to the GDR's support for the peace efforts by the Contadora states.

Oskar Fischer expressed satisfaction that the two countries hold concurring or similar views on important basic international issues such as preserving peace, the need for disarmament, the elimination of colonialism, racism, and apartheid. The value of exemplary bilateral relations is proving its worth, particularly in view of the undisguised imperialist attempts to put peace at risk and push through its own power interests by means of nuclear force. He described the start of deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe as particularly dangerous. "These are weapons which are intended for a surprise first-strike, to 'paralyze' the socialist states." In view of this dangerous development it is important, as the peace appeal by the six states stated, to do everything possible to calm down the international situation. The GDR stands firmly by the side of those peoples and states that are fighting for their national independence, Oskar Fischer said. "We feel ourselves linked in solidarity especially with the people of Nicaragua, who are defending their achievements steadfastly and with great self-sacrifice against paid invaders." He expressed the GDR's admiration in this respect for the active support which Mexico is giving Nicaragua. He also praised the efforts by Mexico and the other Contadora states to achieve a peaceful solution of the conflicts and to normalize the situation in Central America. Finally, the GDR foreign minister referred once again to the friendly relations between the GDR and Mexico which reached an exemplary level especially after the September 1981 visit by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. The GDR is willing to continue purposefully this development on the existing solid basis.

ENVOY GIVES INDIAN CP LEADER AWARD FROM HONECKER

LD031416 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1230 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Delhi, 3 Jun (DPA) -- The "Star of International Friendship" in gold was awarded in Delhi on Sunday to Chandra Rajeshwar Rao, general secretary of the National Council of the Indian Communist Party. The GDR ambassador to India carried out the presentation ceremony on behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. This high GDR award was conferred for outstanding services toward understanding and friendship between peoples and for the preservation of peace, and is in honor of his forthcoming 70th birthday. Rajeshwar Rao thanked Erich Honecker for the high honor. India's communists, he said, will continue in the future to do everything within their power to further consolidate and strengthen the comradely and friendly relations between the two parties, which were forged as long ago as the thirties. An important common concern of the Indian Communist Party and SED and of both peoples is to work in the worldwide peace movement together with all like-minded forces to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. The Indian Communist Party is convinced that it is possible to check the forces of U.S. imperialism which are responsible for the arms race. The countries of socialism, including the GDR, are proving themselves in the current critical international situation to be a firm bulwark of peace.

TREATY, SPEECHES FROM KIM IL-SONG'S VISIT

Text of Treaty

SK020359 Pyongyong KCNA in English 0332 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin June 1 (KCNA) -- A Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Berlin on June 1.

Follows the full text of the treaty: Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic:

Recognizing that there exist between the two countries close relations of friendship and unity, multilateral cooperation and solidarity based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, [word indistinct] for sovereignty, complete equality, non-interference in other's internal affairs, comradely cooperation and mutual benefits, believing that to consolidate and develop these relations is in accord with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the DPRK and the GDR and will have an inspiring influence on strengthening unity between socialist countries and close cooperation between developing countries, out of the desire to actively contribute to strengthening friendship and unity, cooperation and solidarity between socialist and non-aligned countries and cooperation between the peaceloving countries of the world and to defending peace and security in Asia, Europe and the rest of the world, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic decided to conclude this treaty and agreed upon the following points.

Article 1

The high-level contracting parties shall constantly strengthen friendship and unity between the two parties, governments and peoples and comprehensively expand and develop multilateral cooperation on the principles of proletarian internationalism, respect for sovereignty, complete equality, non-interference in other's internal affairs, comradely cooperation and mutual benefits.

Article 2

The high-level contracting parties shall expand the exchange of experiences in different fields of socialist construction and see that relations and cooperation between public organizations are strengthened.

Article 3

The high-level contracting parties shall continue developing cooperation in economy, culture, science, technology, education, public health, literature, art, the press, news service, broadcasting, television, film, communications, sports, tourism and other fields.

Article 4

The high-level contracting parties shall actively strive to defend the gains of socialism, achieve unity and cohesion of the socialist countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and develop friendly and cooperative relations among them.

Article 5

The high-level contracting parties shall actively support the people's struggle to defend world peace and security and achieve national liberation, consolidate independence and attain social progress against imperialism, militarism, revanchism, old and new colonialism and racism.

Article 6

The high-level contracting parties shall make every possible effort to develop relations with countries of differing social systems on the principles of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefits and to preserve and consolidate peace in Asia and Europe.

Article 7

The high-level contracting parties consider that it is an important precondition for guaranteeing peace and security to resolutely oppose the threat of strength and its use and strictly observe the ban on the threat of strength and its use, which is a principle recognized by international law, in settling international disputes.

Article 8

The high-level contracting parties shall make all efforts to have the foreign troops present in South Korea totally withdrawn along with their nuclear weapons and all other military equipment and replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement in order to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Article 9

The high-level contracting parties shall adhere to the principle that West Berlin is not a part of the Federal Republic of Germany and will not be ruled by it in the future, either, according to the four-way agreement dated September 3, 1971.

Article 10

The high-level contracting parties shall inform one another of and discuss the major international issues of common concern and other matters and take a joint action in the agreed spirit.

Article 11

This treaty shall come into force on the day of its signing and be valid for 25 years. If none of the high-level contracting parties notify the abrogation of this treaty by letter 12 months before the expiration of its term, it shall be extended by another 10 years each time.

Signed in Berlin on June 1, 1984, and done in duplicate in Korean and German, both texts being equally authentic

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee, Workers' Party of Korea; president, Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany; chairman, State Council of the German Democratic Republic

Honecker's 1 June Banquet Speech

SK021109 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin June 1 (KCNA) -- Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, made a speech at a grand banquet arranged in his honour on June 1 by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Cormade Erich Honecker extended heartfelt thanks to respected Comrade Kim Il-song for kindly inviting them to the banquet and for highly estimating the successes of the GDR people and the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative ability of the GDR working people.

He said: Visiting our country this year marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic, you must have seen for yourself how our people live and the social changes that have been brought about by socialism. You must have been able to get a better knowledge of the development of our national economy and the level of development of science, technique and culture. You must have felt in all this and through meetings with our people how deeply the friendly sentiments towards the DPRK are rooted in the minds of our people.

We could confirm in unison through our sincere and candid talks that the current meeting between us would not only propel anew cooperation in the future in the interests of the peoples of our two countries, but also encourage our joint struggle for peace and against the danger of nuclear holocaust. We are of the same view with the fact that the present international situation which has become aggravated owing to the manoeuvres of the most aggressive forces of imperialism, the U.S. in particular, for confrontation and armament expansion makes it incumbent upon all the people as never before to rise in the struggle for peace.

The U.S. imperialists are desperately trying to gratify their wild ambition for world supremacy in all parts of the world, including Europe, the Middle East, Latin America, the Indian Ocean and Africa. They are continuing to deploy more sophisticated missiles and nuclear weapons and extend the networks of military bases surrounding the Soviet Union and socialist states in Asia in an effort to turn the military balance of forces in that region in their favour. South Korea is playing a particular role in such manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists as a military bridgehead against the Asian Continent.

The might of socialist countries serves as a dependable guarantee for defending socialism from all attacks by the enemy. We have always ensured and will certainly ensure as ever the work of defending socialism on a due level.

Dear comrades and friends, the GDR visit of Comrade Kim Il-song, our friend and comrade-in-arms, marked a good occasion in exchanging views on immediate international political affairs, informing each other of the socialist construction in our two countries and exchanging our precious experiences. We also have been able to sum up how the points agreed upon in December 1977 in the relations between our two states have been realized and to exchange proposals and views for the development of the relations in the future.

The development of relations between the two countries is expressed in the GDR-DPRK Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation which we signed today. As soon as this treaty was signed, a great stir has already been caused in the GDR, and that opened a new stage in the relations between our two countries.

When this treaty is carried into effect, our two states will contribute greatly to strengthening unity and solidarity of the socialist countries. At the same time, this treaty is a fine guarantee for a comprehensive and direct exchange of experiences related to the implementation of party congress decisions in the fields of politics, economy, science and technology, and culture. It can also be considered to be a good basis for the common struggle for peace and socialism.

Respected Comrade Kim Il-song, we think that your visit to the GDR this time is a good expression of the reliable internationalist friendship and militant cooperation between our two parties and two peoples. We reaffirm that the GDR people will stand firm in the future, too, by the Korean people who are struggling for peace and socialist construction and for national reunification without external interference.

We hope that, back home, you will convey the fraternal, militant greetings of the GDR communists and entire people to all the communists, friends in the DPRK and to the heroic Korean people.

We will do all we can to further strengthen socialism and thoroughly defend peace on the solid basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We wish you many excellent successes in your coming visits to other socialist countries and wish the entire Korean people fine success.

In closing, he proposed a toast to the firm, militant fraternity between the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Workers' Party of Korea, to the invincible friendship between the [words indistinct] friends and between the GDR and DPRK peoples, and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Kim Il-song.

Kim Il-song's Banquet Speech

SK021610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1552 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin June 1 (KCNA) -- Follows the full text of the speech made by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at the grand banquet he arranged on June 1 in honor of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic:

Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, esteemed party and state leaders of the German Democratic Republic, comrades and friends, I express my deep gratitude to you Comrade Erich Honecker and the party and state leaders of the GDR for your attendance at this humble dinner party we have arranged.

During our stay in your country, we have been warmly welcomed by the brothers of the GDR, spending very pleasant and meaningful days. The sight of beautiful cities, developed factories and farm villages in this country stirred up many feelings in us, and your hearty hospitality and warm fraternal feelings gave a deep impression on us.

On the day of our arrival in the GDR, large numbers of Berlin citizens were out in the streets to meet us warmly in spite of the rain, and yesterday different sections of the people in the county of Frankfurt on-Oder enthusiastically welcomed us, singing and dancing all along the many, many miles of the roads we were travelling.

On my second visit to this province after an interval of 28 years since my first visit, I inspected and got a deep impression of the Golzow Agricultural Producers' Cooperative and the state-run steel sheet complex named after Hermann Matern, both of which had made long strides in the meantime. I also had emotional meetings with old friends of mine to share innermost feelings with each other and deepen our fraternal feelings.

In spite of the pressure of work, esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker took much time off his tight schedule to have interviews and talks with us, and yesterday he accorded us hearty hospitality by kindly accompanying us as far as the county of Frankfurt-on-Oder. Your enthusiastic welcome and warm hospitality shown us were a vivid manifestion of the intense fraternal feelings of the people of the GDR towards the Korean people and a powerful demonstration of the unbreakable militant solidarity between our two peoples. Allow me to express, from the bottom of my heart, warm thanks to our close friend Comrade Erich Honecker, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the government and people of the German Democratic Republic for their most sincere and cordial welcome and whole-hearted hospitality accorded us since the day of our arrival in your country.

On our visit to your country, we have been deeply impressed to see the brilliant successes which the brotherly people of the GDR have achieved in the revolution and construction under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany led by esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker.

Today, the working people of the GDR, full of revolutionary ardour, are working hard to attain the ten economic strategic objectives for the 1980's put forward by the German Socialist Unity Party at its 10th congress. The might and international position of the German Democratic Republic have grown stronger beyond compare, and your country is playing a very great role in defending peace and security in Europe and other parts of the world. We are very much pleased with this as your class brothers and as your intimate comrades-in-arms.

Your brilliant successes made in the struggle to defend the revolutionary gains and promote the building of socialism constitute our common successes; they contribute to increasing the might of socialism and the international revolutionary forces.

I warmly congratulate the working people of the GDR on the radical changes which they have made in all fields of politics, economy and culture over the past 35 years since the foundation of the Republic. I reaffirm my full support for your just struggle to remove the danger of a nuclear war in Europe and defend world peace and security.

At the talks which we have had with Comrade Erich Honecker and other party and state leaders of the GDR on this occasion, we have discussed the problems of closely cooperating with each other in the struggle to oppose imperialist policy of aggression and war, safeguard peace and security in Asia and Europe and achieve the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement, and have reached an agreement of opinions to our satisfaction.

On this occasion a treaty of friendship and cooperation has been concluded between the DPRK and the GDR. This treaty will greatly contribute to consolidating and developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and to accelerating socialist construction in the two countries. It will have an inspiring effect on achieving unity and solidarity among the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

I am very much satisfied with our successful visit to the GDR and with its good result. We are convinced that our current visit will be an epochal opportunity of strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and the GDR just as the visit of Comrade Erich Honecker to our country in December 1977 was.

The fine fruit of our delegation's visit to the GDR will display a great vitality in the future joint struggle to win the cause of peace, socialism and communism and will adorn more beautifully the flower garden of friendship between Korea and the GDR, which has been cultivated by the joint efforts of the two peoples.

We have received an unforgettable impression of your country on our current visit. When we return home, we will convey to our people the warm welcome and exceptional hospitality accorded us by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the government and people of the GDR, the valorous struggle of your working class and other working people as well as your achievements.

In conclusion, I heartily wish you new progress in your efforts to improve the people's material and cultural standards, based on the high rate of production development, higher economic efficiency, the development of science and technology and increased labour productivity.

I propose a toast to the indestructible brotherly friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and the GDR. To a long life and good health of esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, to the health of party and state leaders of the GDR. And to the health of other comrades and friends present here.

Berlin Mass Rally

SK021554 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1541 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin June 1 (KCNA) -- A grand DPRK-GDR friendship mass rally was held today at the Palace of the Republic in Berlin. Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, attended the mass rally together with Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic.

The square in front of the palace was crowded with a countless number of people carrying portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Erich Honecker and many sloganboards and placards reading "Greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song!" "For firm friendship and solidarity between the GDR and the DPRK!" "Long live proletarian internationalism!" and so on.

When Comrade Kim Il-song, accompanied by Comrade Erich Honecker, arrived at the square in front of the Palace of the Republic, the band struck up the welcome music and tens of thousands of people warmly welcomed him, raising the cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Welcome!" and "Friendship!"

As he arrived at the entrance of the meeting place together with Comrade Erich Honecker amid the enthusiastic welcome of the people, members of the Free German Youth Union rushed out, extended greetings and presented bunches of fragrant flowers to them.

The palace was packed to capacity by more than 4,000 people, functionaries of the GDR party and power bodies and working people's organizations and Berliners from all walks of life.

At 17:00 Comrade Kim Il-song, in company with Comrade Erich Honecker, appeared on the platform of the mass rally. That moment the attendants of the rally rose to their feet and burst into the stormy cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song!"

Members of the Free German Youth Union presented Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Erich Honecker with bouquets of fragrant flowers.

The members of the DPRK party and state delegation were invited to take the platform. Among the platform party were Comrade Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Horst Sindermann, member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee, vice-chairman of the State Council and president of the People's Chamber, and other members and candidate members of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee, and leading functionaries of the party and government bodies, social organizations and the Army.

The mass rally began with the playing of the national anthems of our country and the GDR.

Comrade Erich Honecker made a speech. When Comrade Erich Honecker returned to his seat after concluding his speech, Comrade Kim Il-song firmly shook hands with and hugged him.

Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech. Coming back to his seat after his speech, he again shook hands firmly with and warmly hugged Comrade Erich Honecker, and held high the firmly clasped hands, expressing the everlasting, invincible friendship and unity between the peoples of the two countries before the jubilant crowds.

A silk banner was presented to the rally in the name of the DPRK party and state delegation. Engraved in the silk banner were the flags of Korea and the GDR, and embroidered on it were the letters "Long live the indestructible, fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the people of the German Democratic Republic!"

A gift was presented at the rally to Comrade Kim Il-song in the name of the Free German Youth Union. The rally closed with a chorus of "International."

Honecker Speech at Rally

SK021645 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1618 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin June 1 (KCNA) -- Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, made a speech at a grand DPRK-GDR friendship mass rally held in Berlin on June 1.

In his speech he stressed that the visit of respected Comrade Kim Il-song marks an epochal event in developing the fraternal relations between the two parties, two states and two peoples based on the traditional friendship and long-standing solidarity.

He said: It is of weighty importance that we have powerfully demonstrated once again our firm friendship in face of the imperialist policy on confrontation that threatens mankind at present and thus come to contribute to further strengthening cooperation between socialist countries.

The working people of our country respect you, dear Comrade Kim Il-song, as a close friend and an intimate comrade-in-arms.

We respect you as an outstanding son of the Korean people who liberated the country from the colonial yoke and have been devoting all along your life to the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggression on the Korean peninsula and for socialist construction in the DPRK.

We believe that your visit to our country will further strengthen the militant fraternity between the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Workers' Party of Korea, between our two countries and two peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The GDR and the DPRK will spare no efforts in the future, too, to further increase the might of socialism and its influence in the struggle against the imperialist policies of war and for a peaceful future of the people.

Just before, we signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the DPRK. This treaty will pave a new stage in the development of relations between our two countries. This treaty, which is based on the precious, rich experiences accumulated in the development of relations between our two countries defines the basic long-term direction of cooperation between them. This basic document on our friendship will serve for the continued building of socialism and communism, a genuine new society of mankind, in our two countries where the sources of war and exploitation have been liquidated for good. This treaty also demonstrated the unshakable determination of our two peoples to constantly and actively struggle for peace in Europe and Asia and, furthermore, in the whole world and to strengthen the unity of the socialist states and support the struggle of the peoples for freedom and social progress.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR and our people, I assure you, respected Comrade Kim Il-song, and all the Korean comrades and friends that we will make all efforts to actively implement the treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded between us in the interests of our two peoples for happiness and peace.

The imperialists are regarding as a thorn in their flesh the rapid successful development and great changes the working class and people of Korea have achieved in the DPRK under the leadership of the working-class party headed by you, respected Comrade Kim Il-song.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets unleashed a criminal war of aggression against the just born people's power of the DPRK with a daydream to turn back the wheel of history. They manoeuvred to turn the whole of the Korean peninsula into the imperialists' base against socialism and the national-liberation movement.

The aggressors threatened that they would dare use an atomic bombs to realize their insidious scheme.

However, the Korean people and People's Army, enjoying the solidarity and support of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and other fraternal socialist countries, fought a heroic struggle to thwart the aggressors' plan and compelled them to sign the Armistice Agreement in 1953. It is particularly important today to recall such fact of history.

The shameless aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists against the peace-loving Korean people caused broad solidarity campaigns to occur among our people, too, in those days.

The Korean people set about rehabilitating the devastated national economy by displaying tireless diligency and passion and devotion from right after the ceasefire under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

At that time the aggressors prattled that the DPRK would not be able to cure the colossal wounds of war even in a hundred years. But they had made a miscalculation.

The fraternal Korean people healed the wounds in a historically short period of time and built a powerful socialist state which is now vigorously dashing forward.

That time, too, the Korean people enjoyed fraternal support and encouragement of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Enormous successes have been achieved over the past 36 years since the founding of the Government of the Republic.

The DPRK has today turned into a prosperous people's country with a rapidly developing industry, a highly productive agriculture and brilliant culture thanks to the wise policy of the Workers' Party of Korea. She has a high prestige in the international arena.

These clearly show the superiority of the socialist system and are successes of historical significance indeed in attesting to the vitality of Marxism-Leninism.

Now all the working people of the DPRK including workers and cooperative farmers are registering fine successes in carrying out the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

We extend heartfelt congratulations to the fraternal people of the DPRK on the great changes they have brought about in their living by displaying high zeal, activeness and creative ingenuity since the foundation of a socialist state.

Socialism is unshakably standing also on the land of Germany, the motherland of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

Today, 35 years after the founding of the GDR, it has been clearly proved as never before that the establishment of the first worker-peasant state of Germany became a turning-point in the history of our people and other European peoples.

As a result of our people's unremitting efforts in the fierce class struggle against imperialism, the GDR has been able to develop into an internationally-recognized state with a politically solid foothold and a developed economy, in close alliance with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

Our republic has become a dependable fortress for peace and socialism on the European Continent.

The 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany clearly indicated the road to the future, we are continuing to build a developed socialist society in the GDR. Here the economic strategy of the 1980s is of particular significance.

Comrade Erich Honecker continued: At our talks with Korean comrades we reached a unanimity of views on the fact that the U.S. and other most aggressive forces of imperialism's manoeuvres for confrontation and armament expansion are gravely threatening the people's lives.

In particular, the deployment of "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in West Europe has rendered the international situation more strained.

The GDR, situated on the border between the Warsaw Treaty member nations and NATO member nations, a Western boundary of socialism, is more interested than any other country in preserving world peace.

I stress here that the GDR will as ever stand in the van of the ranks of the people striving to prevent a nuclear holocaust and maintain peace through generations to come.

The declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member nations and the Moscow statement of leaders of socialist countries advanced a constructive proposal for preserving world peace.

The GDR is making all efforts to have this proposal realised. We fully support the Soviet Union's proposal for freezing nuclear armoury, restricting and reducing armaments and prohibiting chemical weapons on the principle of equality and equal security.

I would like to emphasize the recent appeal of the Warsaw Treaty member nations for signing a treaty on prohibiting the use of military power between the Warsaw Treaty member nations and the NATO member nations and maintaining relations of peace between them.

This can be an important step forward in preserving security more reliably.

It is important at present than ever before to strengthen the joint action of all forces which truly want peace.

We must spare no efforts to develop the international relations healthily and frustrate the schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the NATO forces running wild in the play with fire which may cause the destruction of mankind, harbouring an illusion about nuclear forestalling attack.

The GDR will, in the future, too, realistically study the problems and act with discretion and use every opportunity to hold a dialogue with political forces calling for peace, disarmament, the restoration of detente and friendly relations and cooperation among peoples.

We are fulfilling with might and main our duty lest a war should break out again in the land of Germany.

Therefore, I take this opportunity to express great satisfaction with the support of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea standing on the eastern outpost of socialism to the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty member nations for peace and relaxation of tension.

Asia where nearly a half of the world population live holds an important place in the great struggle of our time for peace and social progress.

According to the plan of the Reagan administration, Asia, like Western Europe, will play the role of a base for nuclear forestalling attack from a region far away from the United States, but such nuclear forestalling attack will undoubtedly run up against an annihilating counterattack.

We fully support the appeal of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly for shipping the U.S. nuclear weapons out of South Korea and preventing the further conversion of South Korea into a forward base of U.S. nuclear weapons. We are firmly standing on the side of the Korean people who are struggling to drive the U.S. forces out of South Korea immediately and completely and reunify the country peacefully in a democratic way without foreign interference. We hail the January 10 proposal of the DPRK for holding tripartite talks between the DPRK, the U.S.A. and South Korea to replace the Armistice Agreement signed in 1953 with a peace agreement between the DPRK and the U.S.A. and adopt a non-aggression declaration between the DPRK and South Korea. We express firm solidarity with the South Korean patriots in their devoted struggle for the just cause.

Dear Comrade Kim Il-song, our meeting in Berlin clearly shows once again that the GDR and the DPRK are reliable friends and true comrades-in-arms in the struggle for socialism and peace. In this sense, we will make closer the mutual cooperation for the wellbeing of our two peoples and successfully develop it.

We sincerely wish dear Korean comrades and friends greater success in the socialist construction of the country.

Kim Il-song Speech at Rally

SK021515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin June 1 (KCNA) -- Follows the full text of the speech made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at the DPRK-GDR friendship mass rally held in Berlin with a large attendance on June 1.

Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, esteemed party and state leaders of the German Democratic Republic, citizens of Berlin, comrades and friends, today we are deeply moved by the warm welcome accorded us at this grand mass meeting by the citizens of Berlin. This grand mass meeting is an expression of the warm friendship for the Korean people from the bottom of the hearts of the people of the German Democratic Republic and a sign of their firm solidarity with the revolutionary cause of the Korean people as well as a powerful demonstration of the unbreakable comradeship and unity between the parties and peoples of our two countries.

We are further impressed with the cordial and inspiring speech which has just been made by Comrade Erich Honecker on this rostrum and which is overflowing with fraternal and friendly feelings.

Allow me to express my hearty thanks to you Comrade Erich Honecker and the kind citizens of Berlin for the enthusiastic welcome and the warmest hospitality accorded us everywhere since the moment of our arrival in your country and for this grand welcome rally. Also allow me to convey, through you, the militant greetings from our party members and people to the party, government and people of the German Democratic Republic.

The relations of friendship and cooperation which have continued to develop favourably between Korea and the German Democratic Republic are a genuine and durable comradeship between class brothers, based on the Marxist-Leninist principles and on the common desire of the two peoples who are fighting against imperialism and for peace and socialism.

By their historic meetings and talks this time, the leaders of our two countries have deepened the existing warm friendship and mutual fidelity between the two parties and peoples and have provided a firm guarantee for the development of their friendly and cooperative relations onto a higher plane. Today's signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic is the result of the continuous development of the relations of friendship and cooperation by the parties and peoples of our two countries in the past years in their joint struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism. It is an expression of the two peoples' firm determination to extend and develop these traditional relations of friendship and cooperation onto a high stage.

This treaty will give a new impetus to the consolidation, further extension and development of the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

We are on our visit to your country in a momentous year when the German Democratic Republic will mark its 35th anniversary. During our stay in your country we have witnessed the proud successes which the people of the GDR have achieved in the revolutionary struggle and in the work of construction over the past 35 years, and have received a deep impression of the progress in the GDR.

Germany is the glorious homeland of Marxism, and the German people can take pride in their long fighting traditions of the working class. The German communists and working class waged a long-drawn-out bloody struggle against imperialism and fascism and for the freedom and liberation of the people and for the victory of the cause of communism, and at last founded in October 1949 the German Democratic Republic -- a state of workers and peasants.

The founding of the GDR was a great event which opened up a new epoch in the history of its people. With the founding of the GDR, the ideal and cause of communism which was initiated and pioneered by Marx and Engels became a brilliant reality and blossomed beautifully in the land of Germany, and, a broad avenue for the creation of a new life was opened up before the people of the GDR.

Over the past 35 years the people of the GDR have waged an unyielding struggle under the banner of the Republic with a great pride in being the masters of state power and with revolutionary ardour. They have thus honourably defended their revolutionary gains and confidently advanced on the road of socialism.

When we visited the GDR in 1956, the situation was such that the socialist transformation of the relations of production was still under way and, in the field of economic construction, the Second Five-Year Plan only started being implemented. Since then the revolution and construction in the GDR have made long strides, changing the looks of society beyond recognition. The state and social system has been consolidated, all sectors of the national economy including industry and agriculture have been equipped up-to-date, and science and technology have made rapid progress. . Moreover, production and construction have been dynamically pushed forward and the national income increased, and this has resulted in a radical improvement of the people's material and cultural well-being.

Yesterday, amidst an enthusiastic welcome by the people, we paid a visit to the county of Frankfurt-on-Oder which is familiar to us. We inspected a developed agricultural producers' cooperative and a modern metallurgical works and saw with our own eyes the brilliant successes being made by the working class and other labouring people of the German Democratic Republic in socialist economic construction.

We are pleased to see that the people of this Republic are closely united behind the Socialist Unity Party of Germany led by Comrade Erich Honecker, that they have a very strong sense of organization and discipline and that they are very proud of the achievements made by their creative labour and of their happy lives.

Today the existence of the German Democratic Republic and your successes in the building of socialism are patent proof of the real superiority, magnetism and indestructible vitality of the socialist system.

Socialism is the most people-oriented and advantageous system which provides the working masses with genuine political freedom and rights and with happy material and cultural lives; it guarantees prosperity for the country and the people.

The people of the German Democratic Republic see a happier future precisely in the strengthening and development of the socialist system and are working hard to build a developed socialist society, with a firm determination to consolidate and develop this system.

Today the German Democratic Republic, as a fortress which defends the western outpost of socialism, is contributing greatly to preserving peace and security in Europe, and its international position is growing stronger as the days go by.

At the moment a dark cloud of nuclear war is hovering over the European Continent because of the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. has deployed nuclear weapons of new types in West Germany in order to forestall the socialist countries in an attack. This has created the danger of another war in the German territory and seriously threatens peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world.

Germany has been a hotbed of world wars more than once and her people have suffered many holocausts of war forced by the imperialists. The people of the GDR, well aware of the present situation which is more urgent than ever before, are making strenuous efforts to prevent another war in Germany.

We fully support the efforts of the GDR to halt the arms race, to create a nuclear-free zone in Europe and to maintain peaceful relations between the members of the NATO and the participants in the Warsaw Treaty, as well as its measures against the deployment of the new-type medium-range nuclear missiles of the United States in West Germany and other West European countries, and we extend firm solidarity with your struggle for peace and security in Europe.

It would be impossible to speak of the important role of the GDR in the international arena and its brilliant success in socialist construction without mentioning the name of Comrade Erich Honecker. The great victory and achievements in the GDR have been made under the outstanding and energetic leadership of Comrade Erich Honecker and by the devoted efforts of the people of this country who are solidly united behind the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

We are convinced that the working people of the GDR, all under the leadership of the German Socialist Unity Party led by esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, will successfully carry out the ten economic strategic objectives for the 1980's set forth by the 10th party congress and that they will make greater success in their struggle to create basic conditions for the gradual transition to communism by building a developed socialist society.

Comrades and friends, the main revolutionary task confronting the Korean people today is to achieve a complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and accomplish the historic cause of national reunification.

Our people are vigorously carrying out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in order to fulfil the programme for modelling all society on the Chuche idea, which was put forward by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In carrying out the three revolutions our party adheres to the principle of giving distinct priority to the ideological revolution to educate and remould people in a communist way over the technical and cultural revolutions.

We are also making great successes in emancipating from backbreaking labour the working people who have been freed from exploitation and oppression, and also in intellectualizing all society, through the active promotion of the technical and cultural revolutions along with the ideological revolution.

Today our working people are struggling all out to carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan and to attain ahead of schedule the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980's proposed by the party at its sixth congress; they are effecting a new great revolutionary upswing on all fronts of socialist economic construction. These magnificent long-term objectives will be attained with success by the high revolutionary zeal and creative efforts of all our working people.

To defend peace and security on the Korean Peninsula is directly related with the problems of easing international tensions and removing the danger of a new world war. In order to remove the tensions created now in our country and provide preconditions for the independent, peaceful reunification of our country, the Government of the DPRK has recently made a new proposal for tripartite talks between the DPRK, the U.S. and South Korea.

Because it is most reasonable and practicable, the proposal enjoys active support and approval from the GDR and other socialist countries, Third World nations, many peace-loving nations and broad sections of the people around the world.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to express my deep thanks to the party, government and people of the GDR that have always given consistent, hearty support to our people's revolutionary cause, by remaining loyal to their noble duty as class brothers.

The present situation demands that the peoples of all continents and all lands join in a daring struggle to defeat the imperialist moves for aggression and war and defend world peace and security.

The Korean people express firm solidarity with the world people in their anti-war anti-nuclear peace movement to resolutely repudiate the imperialists' policy of arms race and their manoeuvres for nuclear war, and to defend peace and security.

If the peoples in socialist countries and non-aligned nations and the peace-loving people around the world firmly unite and struggle, the sacred common cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism will inevitably triumph.

The peoples of Korea and the GDR are the class brothers who are fighting in cooperation on a common front against imperialism and for the triumph of the cause of peace, socialism and communism. The strengthening of friendship and solidarity between the parties, Governments and peoples of Korea and the GDR will make a great contribution to promoting the revolution and construction in the two countries, to increasing the world peace forces which are opposed to war and to augmenting the might of socialism.

There will always be victory and glory in the path ahead of our two parties, countries and peoples that are fighting hand in hand to achieve their common purpose and ideal, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Long live the lasting brotherly friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and the GDR! Long live the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement! Long live the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the German Democratic Republic headed by esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker! Long live World peace!

Kang Song-san Speech

SK011336 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Address by Kang Song-san, premier of DPRK Administration Council, at 31 May banquet arranged by first secretary of the Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk SED Executive Committee in honor of Kim Il-song -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Erich Honecker, respected Comrade First Secretary Jochen Hertwig, respected comrades and friends:

The DPRK party and state delegation led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has received today your kind hospitality and warm welcome after arriving in Frankfurt/Oder.

Despite the fact that Comrade Erich Honecker is very busy with party and state matters, he accompanied us here. The cadres and the people in this place joyfully greeted us as if they were meeting their own brothers after a long separation.

With the authorization of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, I wish to express deep thanks to you for rendering kind hospitality with sincerity to our delegation. We deem it a great pleasure to receive the warm welcome and kind hospitality of your people everywhere we go after arriving in the GDR.

Our delegates are greatly impressed by the excellent successes achieved by the people of the GDR in building a new socialist Germany. We are also greatly encouraged by the splendid features of the GDR firmly defending the western outpost of socialism

Frankfurt/Oder is one of the bezirks which plays an important role in the development of the national economy of the GDR. This bezirk is also a historic place which marked a brilliant record in history of friendship between the peoples of the DPRK and the GDR. The great leader of our people, Comrade Kim Il-song, who visited the GDR in June 1956, personally came to this bezirk and inspected plants and cooperative farms. Thus, he deepened the friendship between the peoples of our two countries.

We are deeply moved to witness the (?management) and the movement for production increase vigorously carried out by the workers in Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk and City to greet the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR with lofty political zeal and brilliant labor exploits. We also feel intensely the invariably warm sense of intimacy cherished by you toward our people.

The friendship and unity between the peoples of our two countries are based on Marxism-Leninism and proletariat internationalism and are indomitable.

The visit of our party and state delegation led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the GDR is, together with the visit to our country by Comrade Erich Honecker in December 1977, an epochal occasion for expanding and developing the friendship and unity and fraternal cooperation between the two countries to higher stage.

We sincerely wish the workers of the GDR, including those in Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk and City, greater successes in the struggle to achieve the ten goals of socialist economic strategy for the eighties advanced by the SED.

Respected comrades and friends, we will long remember the warm friendship you showed us while we were in the GDR and will make every effort to expand and develop the friendship and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries in many fields.

On this significant occasion and overflowing with the sense of intimacy, I propose a toast to the invincible friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and the GDR, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Erich Honecker, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health of Comrade Jochen Hertwig, and to good health of comrades and friends present here.

FISCHER GREETS LAO FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER

BK281138 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 May 84

["Recent" greetings message from Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, to Phoun Sipaseut, minister of foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR)]

[Text] On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the GDR and the LPDR, I wish to extend warm congratulations and love and respect to you and cadres and state employees of the LPDR Foreign Ministry.

I am pleased with the daily development of the relations between our two countries for peace and socialism. I would like to express thanks for the current splendid cooperation and to inform you once again that the GDR has affirmed its support for the LPDR in the struggle for peace in Southeast Asia. I wish Comrade Phoun Sipaseut good health and new successes in carrying out the tasks under your responsibility.

GDR MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON TRADE DURING VISIT

AU301346 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 29 May 84 p 4

[Interview given by Horst Soelle, minister of foreign trade of the GDR, to Bela Weyer, entitled: "Hungarian-GDR Economic Relations Can Be Further Developed"; date and and place not given]

[Text] [Weyer] This year will mark the 35th anniversary of the signing of the first trade protocol between Hungary and the GDR. Looking back at the 3 and 1/2 decades that have passed, what event would you point to in particular?

[Soelle] Indeed, only 12 days after the establishment of the GDR on 7 October 1949, the first interstate trade agreement between our countries was signed. This concerned only about R29 million and included mostly agricultural products and a very small amount of consumer goods. It is instructive to remember these modest beginnings. The two countries' responsible state organs and industrial and foreign trade enterprises began resolutely and with initiative to enlarge our economic relations. After 10 years, the trade increased sixfold, and in 1970 it increased fourteenfold. Today, the mutual foreign trade exchange between Hungary and GDR is R1.7 billion. This sharp development was achievable first of all through an increasingly large supply of machine industry, electrotechnical, and electronic products. Contributing, in particular, to this have been the initiatives emerging from the economic and technical-scientific cooperation joint committees created in 1962, and the long-term agreements and the yearly protocols in the exchange of goods, which determined the basis of the business activity.

[Weyer] The protocol on the exchange of goods for this year stipulates an incomparably higher trade than the first agreement, and this also shows the development of our relations. What groups of goods are, in your opinion, most important today?

[Soelle] Some two-thirds of the trade between Hungary and the GDR is made up of machine industry and electrotechnical-electronic products. This applies both to the supply for exports and to the import agreements. Among the products from the GDR I would stress the group of road transportation vehicles, for instance, the 4,800 Ifa-W 50 trucks, the Robur, Barkas, and multicar vehicles and truck-cranes. But similarly important are the agricultural machines, the combines, the tractors, and the machine-tools, the textile industry and press equipment, electronic data processing instruments, office computers, bookkeeping machines, and microelectornics products. From Hungary we purchase some traditional and some new products: Ikarus buses, service and garage installations, agricultural machine components, cash registers, shop installations, machine tools, communication installations, telephone exchanges, measuring instruments, and microelectronic components. These mutual import-export products illustrate the high level specialization and cooperation between our countries. This is advantageous for both peoples' economies and both countries, and it proves beneficial also for the collectives of enterprises that are taking part in the cooperation.

[Weyer] In the current world economic situation it is in the interest of both countries also to further increase the mutual trade. This has been agreed upon at various high level meetings between the two countries' leaders. How is this all put into practice?

[Soelle] The conditions for further developing our economic cooperation continue to be favorable for the future, too. In order to open up new possiblities -- well, for example, the Budapest international fair and the Leipzig fair are good opportunities.

During the current Budapest International Fair GDR foreign trade enterprises have already signed several agreements with Hungarian partners for both export and import products. Thus, among other things, the GDR firms signed agreements for the purchase of communication installations, machine tools, and railroad car components, while Hungarian firms ordered telecommunication installations, machine tools, plastic processing installations, and electrotechnical and electronic products from their GDR partners, and a part of the agreements refers to supplies beyond those included in the trade protocol for 1984. In addition, at the current fair, as a direct result of the long-term character and stability of our relations, agreements for the coming years were signed. We are already striving to begin negotiations for next year's trade protocol this September, and if possible, to finish it in November. By properly preparing in the coming period, our enterprises establish the foundations for further developing our economic relations.

MEHES ADDRESSES PARTY MEETING ON TV CONTRIBUTION

AU221130 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 19 May 84 pp 1, 3

[Report on address by Lajos Mehes, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, at an 18 May meeting of the Csepel MSZMP Committee: "Lajos Mehes: The Party Can Rely on the Agreement and Contribution of the Trade Unions"]

[Text] Lajos Mehes, who made a speech in the debate, which extensively analyzed practical experiences, ties his remarks to two interconnected themes: the MSZMP Central Committee's stand last year on trade union activity and trade union tasks arising from the further development of the economic macromanagement system. He noted, to begin with, that he had met with the party committee's members when a difficult decision was made a year ago, when the Ministry of Industry split up the Csepel into 15 factories and enterprises. That was a difficult decision, said the secretary general of the National Trade Union Council [SZOT], but it is good to see that the factories have made their first independent steps reassuringly. Initial economic results are perceptible, the atmosphere at the plant is calm and stable, and the working people are working diligently and honestly. The plant's trade union organs and functionaries also play a significant role in the fact that work is proceeding smoothly and each person has been taken care of with great responsibility, in the fact that not a single disputed case for the labor affairs arbitration committee has resulted from the reorganization.

At this point in his speech, Lajos Mehes spoke of the fact that the Csepel workers have always played a large role in defending and strengthening workers power. The large enterprises remain the cardinal basis for the defense and further development of our socialist system, the SZOT secretary general stressed. The reason I emphasize this, he said, is the fact that there are disputes in our country that question the role of the large enterprises, just as they also question the role of the party in economic activity. Others still defend workers power, of all things, against the increasing influence of the trade unions. When such views grow stronger, it is necessary to repeatedly assert that the large enterprises are particularly important economic and political bases of the socialist society. And the terms "economic" and "political" must be understood together, because, when we stress their particular role, we add also that this cannot mean an exemption from the requirement of profitability and efficiency for a single enterprise.

The large enterprises most prove their key role with regard to profitability, viability, and good-quality work. It is the task of the coming years -- and not an easy one -- for large enterprises to serve as examples to others in showing that they can take advantage of their possibilities, adapt to changing conditions, and fulfill their key role in producing the nation's income, in the economy and in politics.

Lajos Mehes noted that we had not paid sufficient attention to the profitability of large enterprises previously and that had led to the Csepel decision. Individual enterprises of the large plant are not striving to put their economic activity in order themselves. It is an essential feature of the further development of the economic macromanagement system that the means arise to seek a path everywhere to more efficient economic activity and to creating inducements for the working people.

Speaking about the trade union movements of the Western world, the SZOT secretary general noted that the trade union movements of the capitalist countries are going through a critical period, that their influence on the masses is diminishing. The bourgeoisie wants to scrape through this critical period in a way that is detrimental to the workers class and, in this endeavor, strives to narrow the trade unions' sphere of activity. It is generally known that we, too, have long been afflicted by the problems of the world economy and that we, too, want to extricate ourselves from our economic problems. A means for this is the further development of the economic macromanagement system, in the practical realization of which the party rightly expects the agreement and contribution of the trade unions. Through its influence on the masses, the trade union movement has done a great deal even thus far -- and will continue to do so -- to make the objectives understood and accepted and the creativeness of the working people unfold, said Lajos Mehes. In this situation, it is of particularly great significance that the MSZMP Central Committee discussed the activity of the trade unions last October and adopted the position that the trade unions are fulfilling an important social-political role, An indispensable one, in Hungary. At the same time, it rightly concluded as well that we, ourselves, must work on developing trade union life.

That stance is now being discussed at various levels, the purpose of which is to make people even more aware of, to make clear to everyone, the party's trade union policy, which has gradually developed in the course of the past almost 30 years. At the same time, a goal of these discussions is also for us to adapt the daily practice of trade union work to the higher and constantly increasing political requirements. However, these debates and discussions are needed also because a generation has grown up in our country that has not lived through the times following 1956 and has no direct experience of how this policy was forged in hard struggles, together with the party's agricultural concepts, industrial development plans, and standard of living policy.

The SZOT secretary general dealt also with the issue of the autonomy of the trade unions, stressing that the Hungarian trade union movement has autonomy and an extremely extensive sphere of rights. At the same time he spoke about the fact that, although the trade unions operate autonomously, they are not independent of party policy, the policy that expresses the interests and ideas of the working masses and the country as a whole. They are participants in and supporters of this policy.

What must now be examined is how far we can take advantage of rights in every area and at every level of life, to what extent do the views of the working people and trade union members manifest themselves in individual regionally adopted positions. In this connection, Lajos Mehes called attention to the fact that, in the coming weeks and months, when trade union work is appraised and the daily practice of party guidance is discussed in basic organizations, efforts should be made truly to analyze daily work, if possible, and not to present pretentious theoretical mediations. It would be a good thing if both economic leaders and stewards aired their views, in front of each other and to each other, about what they see as bad practices needing correction. These same discussions could also be forums for making people understand that, although there are fewer possibilities today, trade union responsibility does not become the less, but actually greater as a result, because it requires great circumspection and great responsibility to distribute and arrange an order of priorities to that which is less.

Another theme of these discussions should be the reinforcement of trade union functionaries by party organizations in daring to support differentiated material incentives for work and in opposing unprincipled egalitarianism. This is not easy, but it has become a great burden of our life. We must rid ourselves of it, because it impedes our progress and hampers the unfolding of the initiative-making ability of the working people.

As far as the future is concerned, the trade union attitude must strengthen us in paying greater attention to providing incentive for good and efficient work, because only such work can enable us to allot more to welfare and social purposes.

The SZOT secretary general stressed: The further development of the economic macromanagement system sets the goal for all of us to improve efficiency, quality, and profitability. As for the role and tasks of the trade unions in this work, I think the essential factors are not where an enterprise council is going to operate and where leaders will be elected. All this does not affect trade union competences and the social role of the trade unions. What is essential is how the trade union movement fulfills its functions in protecting and representing interests in this period, the period of increased requirements.

The SZOT secretary general then spoke with emphasis about the socialist work competition movement, the socialist brigade movement. As he said, the socialist labor movements are vast reserves of constructive economic work. At the same time, however, values inherent in them -- such as, for instance, strengthening democracy, intensifying the consciousness of being owners, and incentives for more disciplined work -- also must be rediscovered. When we ponder means to explore the existing reserves of the socialist work competition movement and to engage the working people even more in the creation of values, we must also pay attention to these human and moral values, which are just as significant.

The SZOT secretary general stressed in conclusion that it is true that a certain quiescence can be experienced in the socialist work competition movement, that it does entail a certain reprehensible formalism. However, the essence is the fact -- and this is borne out by the experience of several decades -- that the movement has always been able to renew itself and is also able to do so today. To this end the economic management, the party organizations, and the trade unions should strive together.

1,000 AT PROBABLE MANAGEMENT CHANGES CONFERENCE

AU011054 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 May 84 p 9

[Text] Almost 1,000 heads of domestic enterprises and cooperatives discussed the current issues of the further development of our economic macromanagement system and the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan in Pecs. The conference, which ended on Wednesday, 30 May, the first national conference of economic leaders on these subjects, was organized by the Scientific Association for Organization and Management in order to acquaint those interested with the probable changes in the sphere of management already in the course of their formulation. At the conference, the governing organs, the leading officials of the Industry, Foreign Trade, and Finance Ministries, the National Planning Office, the National Material and Price Control Board and the Hungarian National Bank reported about the preparation of measures regarding: the development of the planning of the people's economy, income, wages and development, regulations, the price system, the price mechanism, market control, enterprise management and enterprise independence.

FRG ELECTIONS, POLICY TOWARD PPR REVIEWED

New President Von Weizsaecker

AU301143 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 24 May 84 p 4

[Edmund Meclewski commentary: "The Sixth FRG President"]

[Excerpts] The 23 May elections for FRG president brought a result that was known beforehand. The president is now Richard von Weizsaecker, a lawyer and Christian Democrat politician. His election was predetermined.

His election was brought about both by the general structure of forces inside the Bundestag that made the choice, and by the fact that the SPD refrained from presenting its own candidate. Only the "Greens" fought for a long time inside their own ranks against the temptation to put forward their own candidate, at least symbolically, despite a lack of the slightest chance for such a candidate's success. By the way, the idea of an "alternative candidature" consisting of women enjoyed particular support among the "Greens." Such women were suggested as the daughter of former President Gustav Heinemann, Professor Uta Ranke-Heinemann, and Carola Bloch, the philosopher's widow. But it was also suggested that Heinrich Boell, winner of the Nobel Prize for literature resign his candidate because of his advanced age. However he rejected this suggestion.

Richard von Weizsaecker is a known figure on the FRG political arena. He is the son of Ernst von Weizsaecker, a Nazi diplomat, who was tried and convicted by the international tribunal; his defense was his own son Richard. The well-known philosopher and nuclear physicist Carl Weizsaecker also belongs to the new president's closest relatives.

The current newly-elected FRG president, who in the service of his party until recently also occupied the post of governing mayor of West Berlin, intends to stay in the little Belweder Palace during his visits to this city in order to highlight the claims of official FRG policy toward the city.

As a politician Weizsaecker has always displayed a keen personal interest in so-called "German politics," in other words in West German aspirations for unification. In his over 300-page book called "Germany's History Is Continuing" which came out last year, he presents his credo. This is it:

Since -- and this is certain -- Germany's geopolitical position in the center of the content has not changed despite the catastrophic blow and the unconditional surrender, it is necessary to aim in the long-term for the reestablishment of the state and national unity of Germans. Although the third reich destroyed the German state, it did not destroy its future, and therefore "Germany's history is continuing." That is why as FRG president he intends to devote a particularly large amount of attention to Berlin, where what has happened to the "German problem" is most clearly visible, within the framework of the 1971 Quadripartite Agreement by the allies.

Weizsaecker's election was made in Bonn, where his two predecessors Walter Scheel and Theodor Heuss were also elected. Heinrich Luebke and Gustav Heinemann were elected to the presidential chair in West Berlin. The abovementioned Berlin Quadripartite Agreement has put an end to this illegal practice, which is not in conformity with the legal situation of occupied Berlin.

Here it is worth adding that after the liberal Heuss, first FRG president, and the Social Democrat Gustav Heinemann, Weizsaecker will be the third president with "clean hands" as far as the era of the brown-shirted third reich is concerned. Although he did not belong to the Nazi resistance, neither did he join the Nazi Party. A series of West German periodicals stress this fact with satisfaction, recalling that Heinrich Luebke used to be called "builder of concentration camps," which calls to mind his unsavory past during the fascist era in Germany.

And one more thing. This is the second time that Richard von Weizsaecker has taken part in the battle for the presidential chair. Previously he fought on behalf of the CDU in 1974 against Walter Scheel even though the balance of forces inside the Bundestag at that time made his candidature absolutely hopeless. The purpose was rather to display the CDU's symbolic readiness to assume such a position.

He lost and waited 10 years to assume this highest formal position in the FRG state hierarchy.

Dangerous Tendencies in Policy

LD021716 Warsaw PAP in English 1416 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 2 June -- In an extensive article titled "FRG's Policy Towards Poland -- Dangerous Tendencies" RZECZPOSPOLITA daily said today that "the FRG Government have not shown recently any interest to improve its relations with Poland, in fact it has given up any efforts in that direction.

"It substantiated this with introduction of the martial law in Poland or unsatisfactory improvement in normalization of the socio-political life in our country, a 'normalization' according to the Bonn policy of course.

"Without going at length into details of this policy, modified over time, it should be stated that it was a stand contrary to the obligations the FRG Government took upon itself signing the Final Act in Helsinki.

"The Bonn policy aimed till recently to destablize the internal situation in Poland and to create our realities according to its own images -- for instance, through stating conditions of coming back to the dialogue between our countries.

"The Federal Republic of Germany tendentiously and in unsatisfying way approaches the implementation of treaty signed with Poland in December of 1970," RECZPOSPOLITA stated in conclusion.

It added that "developing cooperation, supporting mutual understanding and building good-neighbourly relations -- as CSCE documents recommend -- would be in the interest of our countries and nations as well as the European security."

REPORT ON FINNISH CP CONGRESS, CZYREK SPEECH

AU311711 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 May 84 p 7

[Waldemar Kedaj report]

[Excerpts] On 27 May, the 20th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party ended its 3-day talks.

The congress adopted the principles of a new program of action by Communists until the year 2000. Starting with this fall, the program will be a topic of discussion inside party organizations and will then be presented for approval at the next, 21st party congress.

It was stressed in the adopted documents that the main tasks facing the Finnish and international workers movement in the face of the U.S. Administration's policy of confrontation and arms escalation is to indicate the causes of the growing threat of nuclear war, and combine the struggle for peace with the working people's struggle for democratic rights and socialist transformations. Expressing their support for the USSR's peaceful initiatives which present prospects for lasting peace, the Communists stress the need for an energetic Finnish peace policy, which is in the most profound interests of the nation.

Greetings were conveyed to the congress by participating delegations from 19 communist and workers parties, including by the PZPR delegation headed by Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

In his speech, J. Czyrek said that the PZPR's latest experiences confirm that the party may only perform its historic mission successfully by guiding itself by the inalienable principles of Marxism-Leninism. He added that the PZPR gratefully remembers the confidence and understanding afforded to it by the Finnish Communist Party during the difficult period of the PZPR's struggle against the counterrevolutionary threats and pressure.

He said that it is the patriotic and internationalist duty of all Communists today to strengthen their unity in the defense of threatened peace together with all the forces of progress and common sense in the world. We highly value Finland's stance on these matters. We respect and appreciate the contribution which the peace movement in your country is making toward the Finnish Communist Party.

Speaking about the international situation, J. Czyrek pointed out that forces questioning the postwar political and territorial reality in Europe are reappearing, especially in the FRG, and stressed that the above policy threatens the most active interests of all nations. It also threatens the implementation of the principles contained in the CSCE Final Act signed in Helsinki 9 years ago.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ROMANIA 25 MAY

AU311727 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26/27 May 84 p 2

[PAP report: "The Development of Polish-Romanian Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] The 3-day talks between the chairmen of the Polish and Romanian central planning bodies -- Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda and Stefan Birlea -- ended in Warsaw on 25 May with the signing of a joint protocol.

The subject of the talks were the problems and the lines of both country's economic cooperation from 1986-1990 and in the more distant future. The economic relations between Poland and Romania are characterized, especially in recent years, by a constant and high growth rate. This testifies to the growth of trade between them, which was 40 percent higher in 1983 than in 1982.

Summing up the results of the first stage of the joint work being done on the coordination of the plans of the PPR and the Socialist Republic of Romania for the next 5 years, the participants of the talks stated that the agreements that had been made up until now as well as the economic and scientific-technological potential of both countries provide realistic prerequisites for the further intensive development of joint cooperation.

It was agreed that the greatest attention during the resolution of cooperation problems will be focused on deepening specialist and cooperation-based ties, the improved exploitation of material resources through development, and the implementation of modern technological processes -- especially energy and material saving ones, the better exploitation of production ability, the resolution of raw material supply problems, and raising the standard of the goods we produce to make them more modern. The participants also adopted on the basis of several-years-long agreements, contracts that ensure the stability of these ties.

An important area of mutual economic relations will be the development of trade and especially deliveries from the Socialist Republic of Romania of general purpose market goods. The further development of tourist traffic was also planned.

During the talks the basic elements of the Long-Term Program of the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between Poland and Romania Until the Year 2000 were also agreed upon. This program aims to ensure a stable and level development of both countries, economies on the road toward cooperation. Its implementation will also enable us to reduce our dependence on imports from capitalist countries.

PLANS TO COMPETE ON SOVIET MARKET UNTIL 2000

AU011640 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 26 May 84 p 5

[Interview given by Minister Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, to Jacek Poprzeczko: "The Year 2000 Is Close By"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Poprzeczko: Minister, Poland's economic relations with the Soviet Union are mapped out by many accords and agreements on various levels, starting with the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, and ending with agreements drawn up between enterprises. Both countries are also party to multilateral agreements drawn up in the framework of CEMA. How would you explain the idea behind the long-term program signed by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Konstantin Chernenko in Moscow on 4 May 1984 to settle the separate issues of our economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR until the year 2000?

Dlugosz: Contractual relations in the economic sphere are counted in 5-year periods in socialist countries, including Poland and the USSR, our main partner, because such are the planning cycles. There are, of course, longer agreements concerning, for example, trade in raw materials. However, the long-term program is a document of a completely different nature. From the point of view of economic policies it has a strategic significance, and this strategy must be based on forecasts and activities that reach far into the future.

Poprzeczko: What are the main assumptions of the strategy for the next 16 years in the light of Polish-Soviet cooperation?

Dlugosz: The program states that the aim of this cooperation is to contribute to the comprehensive increase in the prosperity of both countries. In order to do this, we are making joint efforts to develop modern methods of production in the technical and economic spheres, methods that increase society's work productivity. The program details all the areas that are of key significance in the long-term for ensuring the kind of production quality and quantities that will suit the growing wants of the people of both countries. Priority value is put, among other things, on microelectronics, robot technology, and industrial automation; that is, on the spheres that decide on the development of the new generation's technology. Also, in other branches of the economy, such as ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry, transportation, and agriculture, cooperation should be focused on implementing the solutions introduced by the scientific-technological revolution. Effective joint activities in this sphere require precisely the long-term strategy that has been agreed on and need to be backed up with a more effective coordination of plans.

Poprzeczko: What is the position of joint Polish-Soviet goals in the light of our multilateral cooperation with the other socialist countries?

Dlugosz: The long-term program is becoming a very important instrument of socialist integration with long-term significance that goes well beyond the scope of bilateral Polish-Soviet relations. It also aims to develop this integration in a multilateral way. This is stressed in the text of the document. Generally speaking, the importance of jointly working out a long-term strategy is being emphasized in cooperation between socialist countries. The role of this strategy and the growing number of tasks that must be performed to coordinate plans connected with it were stressed at the 36th and 37th CEMA sessions. This is also expressed in bi- and multilateral agreements. Poland already has several-year-long cooperation agreements with Hungary and Bulgaria, both of which were negotiated this year. We are preparing similar agreements with other socialist countries. The particularly large-scope and far-reaching ambitions expressed in the program we signed with the Soviet Union go hand in hand with the importance of the USSR as our main economic partner. The increased interest of socialist countries in long-term cooperation issues stems from the significance of long-term planning and the economic strategy in the current phase of economic development. The political conditions that stem from the existing international situation are also important. The current state of East-West relations, as well as an analysis of the possible options of the way these relations might develop in the future, strengthen the belief that the main factor that is needed to accelerate the economic development processes of socialist countries is to be found within the socialist community. The point here is not by any means to diminish the potential benefits stemming from economic or scientific-technological cooperation with the West. However, a belief in the stability of the principles and conditions for cooperation is exceptionally important to long-term planning and the long-term strategy of economic development. The West does not provide us with the basis for such a belief. Economic cooperation in the seventies consolidated detente processes, which then, in turn, had a positive affect on cooperation. Now, we can see how transitory this system was, but it will not seem a surprising turn of events if we recall our past experiences. It was not the first time that Western countries used economic warfare in order to implement their political goals, goals that were at odds with ours. It is worth recalling that, for example, the level of the trade turnover of the United States with Poland in 1947 was only regained 10 years later, in 1957, after a considerable drop during the cold war. The value of our trade turnover with France in 1949 was regained once more in 1966 (calculated at current prices), with Holland it was regained in 1967, and with Norway in 1969. We must, therefore, take into account the fact that the disruptions to economic cooperation that were caused by arbitrary political decisions could become deeply rooted and long-term. In the meantime, long-term planning must be accompanied by a belief in the permanence that is the striking feature of the relations between socialist countries.

Let us compare the conditions of the cooperation that were mapped out in the document signed in Moscow, with the ones that concern our relations with Western countries. The program outlines definite, long-term prospects for the beginning of the 21st century, prospects that are consolidated by guarantees stemming from the political community and from the strictly observed principles of partnership. However, what are we greeted with by the West? First, we only have the possibility of drawing up short-term agreements. Second, we constantly have to deal with the arbitrary and hot-headed nature of decisions that are politically motivated and which disrupt economic cooperation. The discriminating sanctions imposed by the United States against Poland after 13 December 1981 are a characteristic example. Third, the absence of any kind of guarantee that during the next period in which we are normalizing relations some new kind of breakdown, dictated by political motives, will not occur. We must be certain that any developing economic ties will not be used against us and we must be sufficiently strong economically to ensure that such a threat does not occur. This strength can only be guaranteed by developing our cooperation with countries from the socialist community.

Poprzeczko: There are parts in the program's text that plainly state that one of the goals of the development of cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union is to make it less dependent on Western economies and technology. Does this mean that the program's significance should be assessed in categories that are, above all, political?

Dlugosz: Every large-scale economic activity has its own political spect, and politics always has an influence on the economy as well as on internal and international relations. For example, reviving the progressive trends in the Polish economy, as was the case in 1983, is a fact of important political significance that has an influence on our position in the socialist community and the world. The fact that the program we signed in Moscow is supposed to consolidate Polish-Soviet cooperation does not signify a trend to isolate ourselves from the world economy. The joint communique issued on 5 May after W. Jaruzelski's visit states: "The meetings' participants believe that a constructive dialogue between the East and West is necessary and possible. All that is needed is a demonstration of the good will of our Western partners, not in the form of empty rhetoric, but in practical deeds." This shows the intentions of Poland and the USSR. The consolidation of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union is political in the sense that it strengthens our position in the shaping of the process of normalizing our relations with Western countries and generally in the international economic cooperation system.

Poprzeczko: We are behind the USSR in many areas of the latest technology, and the entire socialist community is behind in relation to Western achievements. Are we then, first of all, a sufficiently appealing partner for the USSR and, second, will we as a community be able to keep in step with the progress being made in the world?

Dlugosz: This is, indeed, the key issue concerning our development. The Soviet Union represents the highest level in the world in many fields of technology -- something that not everyone in Poland appreciates. Other socialist countries like, for example, the GDR, Hungary, and Bulgaria, have recorded great progress in recent years. Cooperation with these partners can bring us great benefits, and it would, of course, be excellent if the influx of new technology could also go unhindered in East-West relations. But it is not we who create the obstacles in this. I will cite a recent example of this -- the statement made by W. Allen Wallis, under secretary of the U.S. State Department, who is responsible for economic issues, said on 29 March 1984, speaking in Congress, that the basic policy of the United States is to strictly subordinate its economic policy to the West's security requirements which means putting a big curb on the transfer of new technology.

In April, the Western states considerably increased the list of products and technology whose sale is banned to the East (by an embargo) at a NATO Economic Committee meeting. We can see the effect of this move in practical terms -- one of our huge factories recently wanted to buy a relatively simply computer from a Western European supplier, which was supposed to give us optimum results in a large number of transportation operations. The supplier was forced to abandon the transaction by the decision to ban the export of modern technology, and offered instead to sell us a used older model that we were not interested in. In brief, Western countries are still trying to implement the goal they were always aiming at, so much so that they are attempting to retard our development in the field of science and technology using various means. This is also why the long-term program puts so much emphasis on cooperation in technological progress. These decisions should have a stimulating effect on our economy. We did, after all, establish a great deal of technological potential in the country in the seventies despite the mistakes we then made. We cannot allow this potential to go to waste. We must do everything to keep up with the progress being made in the world and to maintain a good position in competition between socialist countries. This competition is particularly important on the Soviet market. There are many past historical testimonies to the fact that our geographical position was envied because it gives us a privileged access to our neighbors' markets. Thanks to this, for example, the Polish textile industry was developed in the 20th century. Our exports potential to the Soviet market is particularly great due to this proximity and economic potential, and the long-term program strengthens them even more. We must take advantage of this opportunity.

Poprzeczko: A cooperation program covering a dozen or so years does, by necessity, include some quite general formulations. How will they be translated into definite duties for both the cooperating sides to perform?

Dlugosz: One cannot speak of generalized formulations because the long-term program contains precise decisions, thousands of goals, ways of achieving them, and methods of supervising the implementation of the activities stipulated by the program. The practical implementation of these decisions is already taking place. The PPR Council of Ministers conducted a detailed discussion of this program during last week's session and recommended that the heads of the various ministries should map out the definite activities stemming from its implementation. The council obliged the chairman of its Planning Commission to prepare some detailed proposals concerning the implementation of the decisions contained in the program by coordinating the 5-year plans of Poland and the USSR for 1986-90. The implementation of the immediate and long-term tasks connected with the implementation of the program will be supervised by the deputy premier who is in charge of the Polish side in the international commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation. All the program's policy lines and principles will be taken into consideration not only in the concept of the 5-year plan for 1986-90, but also in the long-term development plan up until the year 2000.

STATEMENT ON FIRST QUARTER GOVERNMENT WORK

AU300918 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 25 May 84 p 4

[Report by the Government Press Office on the work of the government in the first quarter of 1984]

[Text] Poland's Foreign Policy

On 3 February 1984, the Council of Ministers examined the complex tasks of Polish foreign policy in 1984. The government praised the 1983 results of Polish foreign policy. It was stated that these results are a good basis on which to perform the aims and tasks facing the state in this respect in 1984. The effectiveness of Polish foreign policy is connected with this policy's concrete support for the following principles, which have been proven in practice: friendship, cooperation, and alliance with the Soviet Union and with the entire community of socialist countries; solidarity with nations struggling for social and national liberation; and peaceful coexistence with states possessing different sociopolitical systems. The government confirmed the correctness of the policy of stepping up economic cooperation with the developing countries, especially with those countries that are socialistically and progressively oriented. The Council of Ministers confirmed Poland's readiness to reestablish official political contacts and widen economic relations on the basis of equality, mutual advantages, and noninterference in domestic affairs. The government recognized the need to increase information and propaganda activity abroad in order to shape a proper picture of People's Poland around the world.

In February, the Sejm heard a government report about the complex goals of foreign policy in 1984.

Among the numerous international visits and consultations that took place during the first quarter, of primary importance is the visit to Poland by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. This quarter has also brought very lively contacts with the socialist countries. In addition, many meetings with Poland's trade partners took place during this period, including with Third World countries.

Domestic Policy

The Government, the Party, and the Allied Political Parties

What attracts attention in this sphere is that the government made two very important assessments of its own activity during this period. At the National Conference of PZPR Delegates, the government examined the performance of the ninth congress' economic program, and assessed the introduction of economic reform, the restoring of market equilibrium, and the combating of inflation. During heated discussions on these problems, there was also no shortage of opinions and comments on the subject of short-term and long-term government planning work. The conference's decisions quickly found themselves on the government's work schedule. Already at the end of March, a concrete plan for the performance of these decisions by state administrative bodies at all levels was discussed with the participation of voivodas. The decisions of the Ninth ZSL Congress were treated with the same amount of seriousness.

There were two joint meetings of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Government Presidium. One of these was devoted to housing policy, and the other to current problems in the activity and development of the trade union movement.

The Government and the Trade Unions

Shortly after the PZPR Central Committee Politburo-Government Presidium session on trade union affairs in which the chairmen of five national trade unions had taken part, the Council of Ministers obligated the central bodies of state administration to create, in accordance with the law, the right conditions for the development of the trade union movement and for the strengthening of its self-management and independence. It was also decided which drafts of this year's planned government decisions would be submitted for social consultation.

In February, a meeting between representatives of 54 trade unions and representatives of the Ministry of Finance took place at the office of the Council of Ministers. In it, the trade union representatives voiced remarks about the draft laws on income tax, on equalizing tax, and on changes in taxation and in local levies. One month later, at a meeting of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs at which representatives of national trade unions took part, the country's present economic situation and the complex conditions of and potential threats to the country's emergence from the crisis were discussed.

The Government and the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON]

On 16 January 1984, there was a joint meeting between the Presidium of the Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the PRON National Council. The main subject of this meeting was an assessment of the performance of the conclusions stemming from the First PRON Congress. Government representatives spoke out on this subject, informing the participants about the activities which had been undertaken to implement PRON's initiatives and proposals, whereas PRON representatives presented PRON intentions concerning tackling and solving the country's socioeconomic problems.

The Government and the Regional State Administration

On 30 March there was a Council of Ministers meeting with the particpation of voivodas and mayors of cities with voivodship status. The state administration's tasks stemming from the resolutions of the National Conference of PZPR Delegates and from the Ninth ZSL Congress were discussed. Plans for implementing these tasks were adopted and the execution of government industrial orders and of the austerity program was assessed, taking into account the struggle against waste, mismanagement, bad quality, and waste of work time. The state of order and security in the country was also examined, with special reference to transportation. Comprehensive controls were carried out during the first quarter of the Kielce and Bialystok Voivodships. Work continued in the Office of the Council of Ministers on a state system of cadre employment and on a Council of Ministers resolution concerning cadre employment in state administrative offices. Both drafts will be presented before the Council of Ministers in the nearest future.

Security and Public Order

On 26 January there was a national conference of representatives from ministries, regional administrative bodies, control bodies, and social institutions and organizations involved every day with the combating of speculation. About 11,000 cases of speculation were revealed in 1983. The number of crimes involving organized speculation has risen, unfortunately; the value of goods concealed from consumers amounted to almost Z140 million in the first quarter. Despite clear instructions from the central authorities, local rationing is being maintained and is even spreading in many voivodships. The weakened system of sanctions against speculation is causing concern. Opposing speculation and other negative phenomena is one of the government's constant and most important tasks.

The Council of Ministers Committee for the Observance of the Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline was very energetic during the first quarter. The inclusion of representatives of society in eliminating violations of social justice and combating waste and mismanagement was one of the proposals put forward by this committee. On the committee's initiative, activity was commenced which led to the uncovering of over 7,000 offenses.

Antispeculation operations were also carried out twice during the first quarter. Bodies of the State Prices Inspectorate carried out investigations to see whether prices are correctly fixed. During these investigations, a total of 2,500 cases of incorrect price fixing were determined, which include a large percentage of controlled prices (1,280 cases). On orders from the State Prices Inspectorate, trade outlets paid to the budgets funds which they were not entitled to, amounting to a total of Z334 million, and repaid to consumers over Z200 million. In addition, also following orders from the State Prices Inspectorate, trade outlets reduced 334 prices in the first quarter, involving over Z135 million.

The Condition of the State Economy

That this problem was at the center of the government's attention during the first quarter of the year is understandable. Some 25.3 percent of the tasks of the 1984 Central Annual Plan was actually performed in the first quarter. Production in all branches of industry was higher than during the first quarter of 1983, with the exception of the fuel and food industries and the production of such commodities as coke, aluminium, radio and television sets, fertilizers, and cement. Compared with the first quarter of 1983, foreign trade turnover during the first quarter of 1984 was as follows:

-- Exports to the first area of payments were 9.7 percent higher and imports from this area 11.9 percent higher.

-- Exports to the second area of payments were 11.4 percent higher and imports were 7.6 percent lower.

People's total financial resources during the first quarter amounted to Z1,156.2 billion, of which Z1,102.5 billion was for expenditure. But incomes were 18.8 percent higher and expenditures 22.9 percent higher than during the first quarter of 1983.

Total financial resources during the first quarter were higher by Z53.7 billion. Of this figure, there were Z18 billion more in the form of ready cash and Z35.7 billion more in the form of savings.

Retail sales of goods calculated in fixed prices were about 7 percent higher than during the first quarter of 1983. Sales of food rose by about 3 percent and sales of durable goods by about 13 percent.

At its 2 March meeting, the Council of Ministers assessed the country's economic and financial situation on the basis of an analysis of the 1983 results and on the basis of the foreseen conditions for carrying out the 1984 Central Annual Plan. On the basis of the above analysis, the Council of Ministers examined the possibilities of increasing production for domestic needs and for exports.

The Market Situation and Prices Policy

The Council of Ministers examined the market supply situation many times. During one of its periodic assessments, the Government Presidium said that the food supply situation was varied during the first quarter. Although quantitatively the supply of food was satisfactory, the actual structure of this supply was not favorable. Supplies of pork were low and there were shortages of such imports as coffee and tea. Despite increased supplies of industrial goods, the demand for them has still not been satisfied.

The Government Presidium and the Council of Ministers examined the problem of prices several times during the first quarter. Food prices were raised in January. In March, those of gasoline, fish, razor blades, and radio and television licenses were raised.

The government decided to prohibit any increase in the contracted prices of market goods in excess of the amount dictated by an increase in wholesale prices. The contracted price of a given product should not be raised at all. If it must be raised, then it should only be raised by an amount appropriate to increased costs of production, provided that such an increase does not exceed 10 percent, however economically justified an increase of over 10 percent would be.

Housing Construction and Communal Services

The construction of 625 apartment blocks was commenced during the first quarter. There were 177,000 apartments under construction at the end of the first quarter. A total of 23,600 apartments were handed over for use. Some 18.2 percent of the housing construction tasks of the 1984 Central Annual Plan was achieved during the first quarter.

Ways of improving housing policy were examined during the 21 February joint meeting between the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Government Presidium. The falling trend in the level of housing construction was halted in 1983. Obeying the instructions of the Ninth PZPR Congress, the government examined and adopted programmatic documents concerning the development of housing construction until 1990, and laid down the principles of housing policy.

Agriculture

The winter storage conditions of edible plants were more favorable. It is estimated that losses concerning grain and beets will be less than in previous years. Agriculture's supply of seed was better than last year.

The procurement of livestock during the first quarter of this year was 14.8 percent less than during the same time last year, whereas that of milk was 12.3 percent higher, and that of eggs was 6.3 percent higher.

The government busied itself with working and living conditions in rural areas, and also with the problem of developing mechanical and transportation services in agriculture.

Environmental Protection

The Government Presidium dealt with this topic twice during the first quarter. The implementation of the environmental protection law in the years 1980 through 1983 was examined. The present organization of the environmental protection services makes it widely possible to implement the above law. Resources should be concentrated on quickly finishing investment projects that are specially important for the combating of pollution.

The government also analyzed the problem of water scarcity and of threats to water purity.

State Social Policy

In connection with the manpower shortage in January, the Council of Ministers issued a directive concerning extra employment and additional earnings for pensioners. Every pensioner who undertakes employment is entitled to earn up to Z100,000 in 1984 without effecting his pension. If employment is undertaken for which there is a shortage of manpower, this ceiling is raised to Z130,000.

In March the Government Presidium examined and adopted a draft law on the organization and financing of social insurance. This law foresees the establishment of a social insurance fund, to which all contributions will be channeled. The state budget is meant to cover expenses connected with the functioning of this fund.

Health Care

The government proceeded to implement the Sejm resolution on health care and social security, defining the 1984-90 activity goals in this sphere at its February session.

Science, Education, and Culture

On 29 March there was a meeting to inaugurate the fourth term of office of the Central Qualifications Commission for Teaching Cadres. The commission consists of 218 scholars. Its basic task is to approve applications for scientific ranks and titles.

Talks on modernizing the education system and improving teaching were held on 30 January 1984. There will be a considerable shortage of teachers in the coming years, especially in rural areas. A basic teachers training course for high school teachers will be established to ease this shortage, and a system of teacher training for employed persons needs developing.

In January the Government Presidium examined the problem of pensions for creative people and their families.

On 4 January 1984, W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, assumed chairmanship of the Society of Polish Filmmakers.

Inventiveness and Rationalization

On 24 February, the Council of Ministers examined problems concerning inventiveness and rationalization. It adopted a set of draft changes to the law on inventions. This draft foresees more favorable conditions in order to encourage inventions and rationalization.

PARTY, NONPARTY WORKERS JOIN IN PLENUM DEBATES

Plenum Proceedings

LD041243 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 3 June -- Participants in the second day of debate at the 16th PUWP plenary session held in Lodz discussed today several issues relating to the country's life as a whole, as well as those concerning the party and individual crews. They spoke about growing disproportions in living conditions of various professional and social groups. A considerable group of people take advantage of market difficulties and get rich by way of profiteering which arouses indignation of workers crews, it was said. Stressed was the great significance of party members' day-to-day links with their fellow-workers, the need to confront each PUWP member again with the duty to act in an offensive way.

A metal worker from the Famak machines and equipment in Kluczbork pointed to the new pay system as apparently promoting workers' individual abilities, their qualifications and experience. After the introduction of the new pay regulations productivity in his factory grew by 33 per cent which was coupled by an increase in both remunerations and in the crews' interest taken in work.

The discussants stressed that what matters most at present is to safeguard working people's genuine influence on directions of the country's development and activities by authorities. They favourably assessed workers' and peasants' presence in party authorities. Much attention was also paid to the issue of the young generation's upbringing, and preparing youth for professional careers.

Stressed was the role of factory and local basic party organisations. "It is their effectiveness that will largely determine further expansion of the circle of those people who approve the process of reforms, and who are involved in the country's development. This is an effective way to strengthen the credibility of the party's work in society," said one of party members invited to the plenum.

One of the workers with no party affiliation taking part in the plenary meeting stressed that the majority of the working class supports the ideology and programme of socialism. Participants innumerous discussions held at some workers' communities expressed an opinion that one must not make an "ideological mixture" of socialism. There are phenomena and facts in our social life which have nothing in common with socialism. They include, for instance, prevailing selfish attitudes, profiteering and disrespect for work.

All of us together, that is the authorities and workers, have to see to it that all pathological manifestations should be eliminated from our life as swiftly as possible, said he.

Marcan Ruciak, first secretary of the PUWP factory committee at the Szczecin repair shipyard Gryfia, presented effects of new incentive system that have been introduced in the Gryfia Shipyard. Freedom in interpreting rules of the economic reform are in his opinion one of the alarming phenomena occuring in ojr economic life.

The speaker came out in favour of strengthening social inspection and other activities designed to combat mismanagement and delinquency. He put forward a proposal to ensure proper legal powers to the worker-peasant inspection teams.

The floor was also taken by General Czeslaw Kiszczak, PUWP CC Political Bureau alternate member, minister of the interior and head of the government Committee for the Observance of Law, Public Order and Social Discipline, who said, among other things, that "in the course of the meeting, discussants voiced concern for issues and problems coming within the province of the Interior Ministry and of the government committee."

"The PUWP and government leadership attach great significance to combating social pathology and delinquency taking numerous steps in this field," stressed the minister. He pointed to the fact that "the crisis of the years 1980-1981 resulted in a drastic growth of social pathology, law breaking and delinquency which is not only a consequence characteristic of this country. Such phenomena have a considerable influence on lowering the living standards of the working people. We are waging a firm struggle against them. Results reported in many fields are clear but they cannot be satisfying in the face of great expectations and needs," continued General Kiszczak.

Next General Czeslaw Kiszczak characterized both the immediate and long-term measures which have been initiated and coordinated by the government committee. Ad hoc measures were linked with complex actions designed to put in order these spheres [words indistinct] which reported particularly dangerous and large-scale phenomena of breaking law and order.

Next, the interior minister characterized actions designed to combat profiteering which evokes considerable social concern. "The peak of profiteering is behind us but one should be aware of the fact that combating it has still remained a significant and topical task.

General Kiszczak also presented directions and forms of combating malpractices reported in crafts, small businesses, Polonian firms, those that occur in relations between the state economy and non-socialized sector, and fighting against signs of winning ill-gotten fortunes.

General Kiszczak also paid attention to mismanagement, wastefulness and unjustified price rises in the state and private sector. He also characterized actions connected with combating everything what disturbs peace and public order.

"We expect that society will understand and support our efforts," said the minister and ensured that the Interior Ministry and his government committee would take all necessary actions in the interest of society whose aim is to work better and live peacefully.

Jozef Faldrowicz, a worker from the Odra leather industry works in Olesnica, Lower Silesia, said that workers received with great satisfaction and appreciation the decision by the Central Committee's Political Bureau which made it possible for a joint meeting to be held by party's central authorities and those with no party affiliation.

He stressed that the Central Committee's resolutions, taken with an eye to overcoming the crisis, are received with understanding, although many workers think their implementation should proceed in a quicker and more effective way. According to the speaker, it is at the lowest level that this implementation is most tardy.

He also voiced the conviction that it is possible to alleviate even most difficult problems provided that everything is based on a wise economic policy, with pay and award system playing an important role there.

During the entire plenary discussion the floor was taken by a total of 38 speakers.

Plenum Evaluated

LD041204 Warsaw PAP in English 1114 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 3 June -- There are at least three reasons for which the just ended 16th PUWP CC plenary meeting must be considered a special event in the history of this party.

Firstly, it was fully devoted to the affairs of the working class in Poland, its present position, influence on the course of political and economic developments, that is on the way in which authority is exercised. Finally, it focussed on those issues which are most painful and disquieting to workers.

This fundamental assumption of the plenary meeting was mirrored in the headlines and contents of the programmatic reports: By the CC Political Bureau "For the Further Strengthening of the Leading Role of the Working Class in the Building of Socialism in Poland" and by the Council of Ministers on "The Role of Factory Worker Collectives in the Implementation of Economic Tasks."

Secondly, it was the first time that the plenum was held outside Warsaw -- in Lodz, a city renowned for its revolutionary traditions, with workers making the majority of its inhabitants and with hundreds of big textile enterprises that make up its socio-economic face.

It was also the first time that the plenary meeting debates were attended not only by Central Committee members but also by some 800 invited party members and non-party workers from various enterprises all over the country.

Thirdly, the planned contents of the 16th plenum had been earlier consulted by the invited workers at hundreds of meetings with factory crews in various parts of the country.

So, apart from its detailed contents and resolutions, the 16th plenary meeting can be evaluated unequivocally in the following conclusion:

- It became an extremely telling confirmation of the process of tightening party links with the working class,

- A confirmation of ever more visible political practice: The top party and state authorities reaching out to workers for opinion before taking key political, economic or social decisions,

- It was one more specially important element of the realization of the resolutions taken by the 9th party congress, which, let us recall it, having analyzed the sources and causes of the August 1980 working class protest against deformations in the building of socialism in Poland, set the lines of renewal.

The sum total of the extremely valuable proposals and opinions conveyed by several dozen speakers -- party and non-party workers -- to the 16th PUWP CC plenary meeting on their own behalf and on behalf of their colleagues has confirmed this practice.

It was not without reason [words indistinct] the plenum a 'worker plenary' because, in fact, this was a sui generis worker parliament, another worker debate raised to the high party level, as it was stressed by Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Its rich contents substantiate the fact that the working class, as the front-running force of the people, must fully feel the master of its country.

REUTER 'LIES'; LOSING GOOD REPUTATION

LD041827 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] The lies fed to the Western public by the REUTER agency concerning the course of the May Day festivities in Poland were, as it were, a rehearsal for its further activities.

Another revelation was reported from Poland. It pertained to the debates of the 16th plenum. REUTER has calculated that workers account for a mere 12.6 percent of party members; the remainder, according to the agency, are directors, teachers, and journalists. The party has 2.2 million members. This means that according to REUTER only 277,200 members are workers. And so we would have 1,922,800 of these directors, teachers and journalists. However, there are not so many of them in the whole of Poland, never mind the party. It is easy to verify this, and REUTER could have done it if only it had wanted to. However, it did not want to do this and preferred to lie instead.

And here is how these Western press revelations are received by the Western readers themselves:

[Begin unidentified speaker recording in English with superimposed Polish translation] We have all our information about Poland from journalists; of course, not from your journalists, but from journalists from Western countries. And these people write about Poland in such a way as best sell their newspapers. Personally I do not believe in what they are selling. For instance, they write a lot of bad things about Poland; and what is behind all this is money, of course. [end recording]

The REUTER correspondent in Poland works for money, too, of course, but at the same time loses his face and his firm loses its good reputation.

31 MAY MEETING OF PZPR INTERNATIONAL BODY

LD011314 Warsaw PAP in English 1106 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 31 May -- The PUWP CC International Commission held here today a meeting chaired by PUWP CC Political Bureau member Stefan Olszowski.

The meeting heard a report on the current state of relations between Poland and the GDR with particular emphasis on the implementation of decisions taken during an official visit in Poland by the GDR party and state delegation in August 1983.

The commission assessed that the relations between Poland and the GDR are developing favourably and on a broad scale. Internationalist and close cooperation between the Polish United Workers' Party and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) is of decisive significance for their development. The meeting stated that talks held by PUWP CC First Secretary General Wojciech Jaruzelski and SED CC General Secretary Erich Honecker in March 1982 and August 1983 exerted an essential influence on rebuilding and broadening of mutual cooperation on all planes and in all spheres of political, social, economic, scientific and cultural life. Participants in the meeting highly assessed the to-date results of direct contacts between parliaments, political parties, state bodies and social organizations as well as voivodships and factories of the two countries.

The meeting pointed to the fact that it is the young generation who is to play a particular role in mutual bringing societies of the two countries closer together. The second round of holiday exchange of children is of considerable educational significance, they said. A holiday exchange of working people between trade union organizations of Poland and the GDR that has started this year is a manifestation of th fact that the contacts have been enriched.

The meeting stressed favourable tendencies in trade between Poland and the GDR. It also pointed to untapped reserves in economic cooperation, especially in the field of specialization, coproduction, scientific and technological ties. Their animation is of considerable significance for decreasing the dependence of economies of the two states upon unfavourable influence of world economy.

The members of the commission acquainted themselves with the state of cultural relations between Poland and the GDR, including preparations for joint celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of People's Poland and 35th anniversary of the GDR. The discussants stressed that the alliance, friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the GDR are of particular significance to Poland. They concern vital interests of this country's national security and socialist development.

The dangerous international situation which emerged as a result of the American imperialism's confrontation course, clear enlivening of revisionist and revanchist forces in the FRG, make it imperative to further strengthen the unity of Poland and the GDR, and their cooperation in the international forum. For Poland and the GDR this imperative means also decisive opposition against all strives aimed to change territorial and political realities in Europe, and especially the signs of territorial revisionism and its legal aggression [as received] in the FRG.

The commission got acquainted with the current state, problems and prospects of relations between Poland and the FRG, stating that the intensification of revisionist tendencies in the FRG policy means questioning the grounds of the process of normalisation of bilateral relations, namely the December 1970 treaty. It was pointed out that the essence of the process in question consists in the inviolability of the peaceful order in Europe, based on decisions from Yalta and Potsdam.

The commission pointed to territorial and political realities which emerged as a result of World War Two and postwar development, and were reaffirmed by treaties concluded with the FRG by the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the GDR, and the CSCE Final Act, as a foundation of peace and security of all states and nations of our continent, and stated that attempts to violate them threaten international security. Particular attention was paid to the great responsibility assumed by the FRG's government as a result of allowing for the new American missiles to de deployed in its territory.

The questioning of territorial and political realities in Europe, including the GDR's sovereignty, levelling claims as regards Poland's and other socialist countries' territories, stirring up fabrications of problems of an alleged German minority in Poland -- all this can only hamper the development of Poland-FRG relations, and deteriorate the political climate in Europe.

Participants in the discussion stated that it is only the December 7, 1970 treaty and strict following of its spirit and letter in bilateral relations that constitute the only basis for a mutually advantageous cooperation. Poland is open to constructive steps on the aprt of the FRG which might be conducive to breaking the persisting deadlock in mutual relations and to both states' return to the road of cooperation.

MINISTER DISCUSSES NEW LOCAL COUNCILS LAW

LD041001 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] In an interview for PAP, Lietuenant General Wlodzimierz Oliwa, minister of administration and local economy, has discussed changes that have to take place in administrative functions in connection with the new law on people's councils and local self-government, which comes into force as of 17 June.

General Oliwa said, inter alia, that the most significant thing about this law is that while it establishes the executive and governing character of the local bodies of the state administration, at the same time it gives them organizational and administrative functions.

The administrative bodies will, therefore, be obliged to comply with instructions from the people's councils and will be accountable to them for their activity. The new law also introduces the, hitherto unknown, institution of the vote of acceptance of accounts. It will be decided every year by the people's councils after examining a report on the execution of the plan and budget. Refusal to grant the vote of acceptance will cause the recall of a voivoda, mayor, or parish executive officer from his post.

General Wlodzimierz Oliwa emphasized once more, that in accordance with this law, the people's councils and offices subordinate to them are responsible for resolving all matters of importance for the people living in the area of the given administration unit.

CHURCH-STATE COMMISSION DEBATES LEGAL PROBLEMS

LD041759 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] At the meeting of the joint commission of representatives of the government and the Episcopate, discussion was continued on regulation of some of the legal problems in the sphere of attitude of the state to the Catholic Church in Poland. Talks on this subject will continue. The commission also discussed the legal situation of the papal theological colleges in Poland and of the Catholic Theological Academy. It was considered that it is necessary to work out documents regulating the situation of these education centers that would take into consideration the regulations of the law on higher education. The joint commission discussed the social situation in the country and conclusions arising from it for state-Church relations. Particular attention was devoted to the needs and possibilities of the active participation of the community in public affairs for the good of the nation.

CHURCH CELEBRATES REPUBLIC'S ANNIVERSARY

LD031818 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Two-day long festivities of the Krakow Diocese of the Polish Catholic Church to mark 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic have ended in St Anna's Parish in Bielski Biala. Representatives of the Episcopate and the clergy of the Polish Catholic Church took part. The pilgrimages of faithful from Krakow, Warsaw, and Wroclaw Dioceses were present. The solemn thanksgiving mass to mark the 40th anniversary of the reborn Poland was celebrated by Bishop Tadeusz Majewski, the head of the Polish Catholic Church and ordinary of the Warsaw Diocese. In his archpastoral homily [slowo arcypasterskie], he emphasized the significance of changes of the past 40 years, when, as he put it, for the first time the Polish people became the real masters of the Polish home rebuilt from war ruins and ashes. That is why, he said, in all Polish Catholic churches the words are heard today and will continue to be heard, words calling for peace, unity, national accord, and service. On 17 June, Bishop Tadeusz Majweski said, we will express it by performing our common civic duty of casting our votes for new members of the people's councils.

RIGHT TO PUBLISH CATHOLIC WEEKLY ABROGATED

LD011655 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1415 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] By virtue of a decision made by the Main Office for the Control of Publications and Public Performances, the Documentation and Social Studies Center has lost the right to publish the Catholic social weekly LAD [ORDER]. The decision was made at the request of the new board of the Polish Catholic-Social Union [PZKS], which on 24 March of this year recalled Deputy Janusz Zablocki from the post of chairman of the board and suspended his membership rights in the PZKS, while simultaneously adopting a resolution to take over LAD. The documentation and Social Studies Center had been granted permission to publish LAD in October 1980, 3 months before the PZKS was set up. Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, primate of Poland, appointed a church assistant to the publication, and consequently gave it the right to call itself in the title a Catholic social weekly.

The taking over of LAD by virture of an administrative decision by the new PZKS was done in spite of a statement made by the Documentation and Social Studies Center that as hitherto the publisher had been granted permission to publish the weekly, the PZKS does not give its consent. This decision represents taking unlawful possession of a press title, with all the moral and legal consequences this entails.

As a result of the publication's takeover, Father Ryszard Sliwinski, the church assistant, submitted his resignation, which has been accepted by Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp. Following Father Sliwinski's example, 19 members of the editorial collegium have also handed in their resignation, and almost all of the editorial office employees have refused to cooperate further with a publication that has been taken over under such circumstances. As a result, after the (?22) [month indistinct] of this year LAD publication had to be suspended.

As a conseqeunce of the changes that have taken place, the LAD publication loses the moral right to use in its subtitle the adjective Catholic, is crossed off the list of Catholic publications, and also loses the right to represent the Catholic social movement. The decision made by the Main Office for the Control of Publications and Public Performances contradicts the statement that state authorities treat the current situation of the PZKS as an internal matter.

BRIEFS

ARGENTINA: PROTOCOL; NEW ENVOY -- The fifth session of the joint Polish-Argentine Commission has taken place in Buenos Aires. The Polish delegation was headed by Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade. A protocol defining the development of mutual economic cooperation and trade exchange was signed. Cooperation between the two countries will revolve, above all, around the coal mining industry, the shipbuilding industry, and construction of chemical and food industry enterprises. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 1 Jun 84 LD] The Council of State has appointed Jan Janiszewski to the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PPR to the Republic of Argentina. [Excerpt] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 1 Jun 84 LD]

USSR ENERGY, SCIENCE PROTOCOLS -- The signing of a protocol on broader cooperation in the power industry between Poland and the Soviet Union has concluded talks between Minister of Mining and Energy Lieutenant General Czeslaw Piotrowski and Soviet Minister of Power and Electrification Petr Neporozhniy. It was stated that cooperation in this field is going according to plan and bringing measurable benefits to both states. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Jun 84 LD] The twenty-fourth session of the permanent Polish-Soviet subcommittee for scientific and technological cooperation has ended in Warsaw with the signing of a protocol defining further cooperation for the next 5 years. The main agreed directions of further bilateral contacts encompass such branches as mining, metallurgy and power industry, agriculture and food economy, and engineering, shipbuilding and electronic industry. It was stated that the Long-Term Program of Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Until the Year 2000, signed recently by the leaders of Poland and the Soviet Union, will set the basis for the development of comprehensive cooperation. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Jun 84 LD]

POLONIA CHAIRMAN IN UK -- Tadeusz Mlynczak, chairman of the Polonia Association and deputy chairman of the Council of State, has ended a week-long visit to Great Britain. During meetings with representatives of Polish businessmen, views were exchanged on possibilities for continuing and expounding economic cooperation between Poland and Poles living abroad. [Excerpt] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 4 Jun 84 LD]

CEAUSESCU RETURNS TO BUCHAREST FROM MOSCOW

AU041921 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, returned this evening to Bucharest from his working visit to the USSR at the invitationof the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Our party-state leader was accompanied on this visit by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and prime minister of the Government; Emil Bobu and Ilie Verdet, members of the Political Executive Committee and secretaries of the party Central Committee; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Ioan Totu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and deputy prime minister, and Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and minister of foreign affairs.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was greeted on his arrival by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, other full and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, members of the Central Committee, the State Council, and the government, and leaders of central institutions and mass and public organizations. (Ploshnikov), USSR charge d'affaires ad-interim in Bucharest, and members of the embassy staff were also present.

Romanian and Soviet Pioneers offered flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

ON 50 YEARS OF DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH USSR

AU041432 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 23, 31 May 84 p 11

[N. Patrascu article: "50 Years Since the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between Romania and the Soviet Union" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] Fifty years ago, on 9 June 1934, Nicolae Titulescu, Romania's minister of foreign affairs, and Maksim Litvinov, USSR commissar for external relations, exchanged official letters sanctioning the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two states. This event marked a point of major significance in the chronicle of traditional ties of friendship and good-neighborliness between the two peoples and had a positive impact upon European political-diplomatic life in the period between the two world wars. The establishment of Romanian-Soviet diplomatic relations, a natural outcome of the Romanian people's desire for peace, cooperation, and understanding in the world, was a requirement consistently demanded by the revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces in Romania, headed by the RCP.

The victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation of 23 August 1944 opened up a new period in Romania's history, the period of fulfilling its ideals for freedom and justice and fully asserting its sacred right to develop in freedom and consciously shape its own destiny. The 23 August revolution created conditions for raising on to higher levels Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship and cooperation -- relations cemented in the joint struggle of Romanian and Soviet soldiers to defeat fascism in World War II. Overthrowing the military-fascist dictatorship, Romania joined the Soviet Union and the other forces of the anti-Hitlerite coalition with all its economic and military potential and fought with heroism and sacrifice to fully free the country from Hitlerite occupation and later to liberate Hungary and Czechoslovakia, until the final victory over fascist Germany.

With the establishment of people's power in our country and the transition to building the new social system, Romanian-Soviet relations have recorded a qualitative upsurge. The first Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Romania and the USSR was signed on 4 February 1948. This marked the beginning of a bilateral cooperation on new bases, which has expanded every year in all fields.

Bilateral relations have acquired a higher level and richer content with the signing of the new Treaty of Friendship in July 1970. This new treaty firmly placed the close cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples in the political, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural fields on the basis of the lasting principles of national independence, equality of rights, mutual advantage and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states. The provisions of the Declaration on Continuously Developing Fraternal Cooperation and Friendship between the RCP and the CPSU and between Romania and the Soviet Union, a document signed at the highest level in November 1976 in Bucharest, has had great significance for the evolution of Romanian-Soviet relations.

A decisive role in further developing mutual relations devolves on meetings and talks at the highest levels between the leaders of our parties and states. These meetings have always reasserted the mutual interest of the two states in further developing cooperation between Romania and the USSR in all fields.

Pointing out the upward course of the Romanian-Soviet cooperation, COMRADE NICOLAE CEAUSESCU, RCP secretary general and president of the Republic, has said: "IN THE SPIRIT OF THE TRADITIONAL TIES BETWEEN OUR PARTIES, COUNTRIES, AND PEOPLES, THE ROMANIAN-SOVIET RELATIONS, BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALISM, FULL EQUALITY OF RIGHTS, NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND SOVEREIGNTY, NONINTERFERENCE IN DOMESTIC AFFAIRS, MUTUAL ADVANTAGE, AND COMRADELY MUTUAL ASSISTANCE, ARE CONTINUOUSLY DEVELOPING IN THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL, AND OTHER FIELDS".

On this anniversary, the Romanian people extend warm fraternal greetings to the Soviet peoples and reiterate the trust that the fruitful bilateral cooperation will continue to develop strongly at all levels, in accordance with the ever growing economic potentials of the two countries and the increasing development of sciences, technology, culture, and education in both countries. Our peoples are firmly convinced that the further expansion and development of Romanian-Soviet relations will make an ever greater contribution to implementing the socioeconomic development programs in the two countries, to their mutual benefit and in the interest of the cause of socialism, peace, and progress in the world.

USSR'S ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS, INTEREST IN VISIT

AU041500 [Editorial Report] Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 23 of 31 May 1984 carries on page 16 an 1,800-word article by Simion Morcovescu titled "Large-Scale Economic Programs in the USSR," which reviews Soviet economic achievements in the first quarter of this year, citing extensively from PRAVDA communiques on plan fulfillment.

After stating that the Romanian Communists and working people rejoice in the Soviet people's successes, the author concludes his article by saying: "The relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the USSR, and between the Romanian people and the Soviet peoples are based on long-standing traditions of good-neighborliness, cooperation, and common struggle to defend the ideals of freedom and progress and to build socialism and communism. They are based on the common social system, goals, and aspirations and on the lasting principles of solidarity, full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance.

"The decisive contribution to continuously developing relations between our countries and peoples has been made by meetings and talks at high level between the party-state leaders of Romania and the USSR. In this framework, the forthcoming working visit to the Soviet Union by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is awaited with great interest."

U.S. EXTENDS MOST FAVORED NATION STATUS 1 YEAR

AU011727 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] The White House news bulletin announces that U.S. President Ronald Reagan signed a document which extends for another year the law on permitting imports of products from Romania, the PRC, and Hungary at rates envisaged by the most favored nation clause.

GIOSAN MEETS MEXICAN PRESIDENT DE LA MADRID

AU011347 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1242 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico City (AGERPRES) - 1/6/1984 -- The Romanian parliamentary delegation headed by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, now on an official visit of friendship to Mexico, was received by that country's president, Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado. On the occasion, messages of salute were exchanged between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mexico's president.

President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado assessed highly Romania's foreign policy steadily promoted by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the interview, both parties assessed in the positive the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, stressing the outstanding importance of the official visit paid to Mexico by the Romanian head of state together with Elena Ceausescu in 1975. It was highlighted that the summit dialogue conducted then opened wide vistas to the general development of the bilateral relations. Emphasis was placed in that context on the role of the bilateral contacts on a parliamentary, governmental and other planes.

The Romanian parliamentary delegation also had interviews in Mexico City with Humberto Lugo Gil, president of the congress, Miguel Gonzales Avelar, president of the Senate, with other prominent personalities of the Mexican parliamentary and governmental life.

During the interviews, emphasis was placed on the role of parliamentary contacts for the deepening of mutual acquaintance and rapprochement.

AVRAM MEETS WITH BULGARIAN DEPUTY MINISTER

AU301449 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1343 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/5/1984 00 Ioan Avram, Romanian deputy prime minister, received Toncho Chakurov, first deputy minister of machine building and electrical engineering of Bulgaria, with whom he examined questions related to Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation in domains of mutual interest.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER DINCA VISITS PRC

For reportage on Deputy Prime Minister Ion Dinca's visit to the PRC, including his talks with Chen Muhua, Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, see the Eastern Europe section of the 4 June China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRAZILIAN LEGISLATORS MEET WITH AVRAM, PUNGAN

AU311657 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1557 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 31/5/1984 -- On Thursday, May 31, Ioan Avram, deputy prime minister of Romania, had an interview with a Brazilian parliamentary delegation led by Antonio Lomanto Junior, first vice-president of the Federal Senate. Possibilities were analysed of expanding and diversifying the two countries' mutually advantageous collaboration in the economic and commercial fields.

Questions related to the development of trade and economic collaboration were also discussed during the talks Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, conducted with the parliamentary delegation of the Federative Republic of Brazil.

Received by Ceausescu

AU021558 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received a delegation of the National Congress of the Federal Republic of Brazil led by Antonio Lomanto Jr, first vice president of the Federal Senate, which is on a visit in our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

On behalf of the delegation, the first vice president of the Senate expressed warm thanks for being received and for the opportunity to visit Romania and become familiar with the important economic and social achievements recorded by the Romanian people. The guest stressed in particular, the impression the great construction of the Danube-Black Sea Canal has made on him.

During the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two sides expressed their desire to expand and diversify bilateral relations and cooperation, and assessed that broad possibilities exist to further expand them. They stressed the contribution the two parliaments can make to strengthening and developing relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Brazil.

The sides also discussed certain aspects of the current international political situation. President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed Romania's concern about the aggravation of the world political atmosphere as a result of an intensified arms race. The head of the Romanian state stressed that everything must be done to ensure peace, to halt the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles on the European Continent, the countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union, and to resume Soviet-American netotiations with the participation of other countries as well.

The sides stressed the need to solve all conflicts in various parts of the world by peaceful means and negotiations, and to establish a climate of peace and security, of understanding and cooperation among all peoples.

During the talks, the sides also stressed the importance of the active participation by all countries, irrespective of social system, size, or economic potential, in resolving the major probelms of the present-day world. In this context, they stressed the role devolving upon small, medium-sized, and developing countries.

Stressing the difficulties confronting the developing countries as a result of the world economic crisis, the excessively high interest rates, and of the burden of foreign debts, they called for the unity and solidarity of the developing countries in order to agree upon new principles of economic relations based on equality and equity to reduce gaps, to eliminate underdevelopment, and establish a new international economic order. They stressed the active contribution parliaments and parliamentarians throughout the world can and must make to settling the major problems of the present-day world.

The meeting was attended by Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and Secretary of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] Virgil Teodorescu, vice chairman of the GNA; Stan Soare, and Ilie Vaduva, deputies. Carlos dos Santos Veras, Brazil's ambassador in Bucharest, was also present.

MILITARY EXERCISES WITH RESERVISTS ANNOUNCED

AU041219 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 May 84 p 5

[Text] From the Ministry of National Defense:

In accordance with the Army training plan for 1984, certain military exercises will take place in the second quarter of this year in which reservists will participate as well.

CEAUSESCU GREETS AAPSO CONGRESS IN ALGIERS

AU011711 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 May 84 pp 1, 3

["Message Sent by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to the Sixth AAPSO Congress in Algiers" -- SCINTEIA headline]

[Text] On the occasion of the Sixth AAPSO Congress I have the great pleasure of extending to you, participants in this important international meeting, and through you to the peoples and countries you represent, warm greetings of friendship and solidarity and best wishes on behalf of the Romanian people and myself personally.

The proceedings of your organization's sixth congress take place at a time of particular tension at the international level, as a result of the intensification of the arms race, particularly nuclear; the imperialist policy of force, domination, diktat, and interference in the domestic affairs of other states; the maintenance of old conflicts and the emergence of new ones; and the spreading of the world economic crisis and the considerable worsening of the economic situation of developing countries. In the current circumstances, one can assert the key problem of our age is to halt the arms race, proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear, prevent war, and ensure a lasting peace throughout the world. Romania is determined to do everything possible and to work, in close cooperation and unity with other states and with progressive peoples and forces everywhere, to halt the dangerous course of events toward tension and ear, put an end to the arms race, bring about disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, resolve through negotiations the great problems facing mankind, and resume the policy of peace, detente, and cooperation in the world.

As a European country, Romania is worried over the very serious situation in Europe following the beginning of the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in certain West European countries and the subsequent application of the nuclear countermeasures announced by the USSR. We speak out for halting the implementation of these measures by both sides and for resuming the USSR-U.S. negotiations, in order to reach an agreement leading to the complete elimination of intermediate-range missiles and later of all nuclear weapons from Europe and throughout the world.

We believe that the European countries should actively participate in these negotiations and contribute to attaining an appropriate agreement. In this spirit, we advocate the active participation of all peoples in implementing the program for disarmament, primarily nuclear, and ensuring peace in the world.

Today's world realities clearly demonstrate the ever more important role incumbent upon all peoples in the struggle to halt the aggravation of the international situation, to put an end to the imperialist, colonialist, and neocolonialist policy, to attain disarmament and peace, and to ensure each nation's independent socioeconomic development.

The peoples of Asia and Africa, who have made and continue to make an outstanding contribution to this struggle and to the triumph of ideals of freedom, independence, equality, and justice, play a very important role in the international life in democratically resolving the complex problems of contemporary mankind through peaceful means and promoting a new international policy and climate in which each nation can attain its aspirations for peace, well-being, and socioeconomic progress.

Our people have always shown active solidarity with and granted consistent support to peoples in Africa, Asia, and peoples on other continents in their just struggle for winning and consolidating their national independence and defending their inalienable right to freely decide their destiny and development path, without any foreign interference.

As a socialist developing country, Romania expands political and economic relations, production sharing, and other forms of cooperation with all developing and nonaligned countries, with the belief that the expansion of cooperation with these countries is an important element of the struggle against the imperialist and colonialist policy, for new democratic international relations, and for a better and more just world.

In this respect, Romania has consistently worked to develop comprehensive and lasting ties of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation with countries in Asia and Africa and with all countries, on the basis of principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries, and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries, and mutual advantage. Our countries cooperate actively and fruitfully at the international level within the United Nations, other international bodies, the "Group of 77" and the Nonaligned Movement, in order to make a greater contribution to solving the vital problems of today's world and to promoting the policy of peace, disarmament, national independence, understanding and cooperation among all peoples.

Romania is deeply worried over the substantial worsening of the economic situation in the developing countries, as a result of the world economic crisis, the adoption of further protectionist measures, and the fact that imperialism is using the policy of excessively high interest rates and financial capital as a level for promoting its policy of domination and oppression at a time when all the important international negotiations in recent years on questions pertaining to cooperation between developing and developed countries have practically concluded without any results.

We believe that firmer action is required to support the developing countries in their struggle against the imperialist and neocolonialist policy of exploitation, against the policy of high interest rates, against the interference of financial capital in domestic affairs of other states, for the adoption of urgent measures to bring about a new economic growth in the developing countries, for the start of negotiations at the United Nations on major economic problems, and for the conclusion of understandings capable of leading to eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order based on full equality and equitable exchanges which should ensure the faster progress of lagging countries and facilitate their unhampered access to the achievements of modern science and technology. In this spirit, we advocate the convening of a summit meeting of developing countries to discuss issues concerning their cooperation and unity to establish a common strategy in the negotiations with the developed countries.

Actively participating in resolving the complex problems facing mankind, Romania resolutely advocates the renunciation of force and the threat of force in international relations. In view of the persistence and even aggravation of certain military conflicts and states of tension in the Middle East, Asia, Africa, and other parts of the world, we firmly speak out for ending these conflicts and proceeding to resolving differences and any other problems between states through peaceful negotiations alone. Life proves that, no matter how difficult the negotiations may be, they are the only way to find viable solutions, in the interest of peoples and the cause of peace and security in the world.

In this spirit, we believe that everything should be done now to attain, through negotiations, a lasting and just overall peace in the Middle East, which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, the resolution of the Palestinian people's problem, including the creation of an independent Palestinian states, and ensuring the existence, integrity, and independence of all states in that area. We believe that it is very important to shortly organize an international peace conference for the Middle East, under the aegis and with the active participation of the United Nations' such a meeting should be attended by all interested countries, including the PLO, as well as the USSR and the United States and even other states that can make a contribution to a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. In the framework, we believe that everything should be done to overcome differences within and strengthen the unity of the PLO and the Arab countries. PLO unity and the unity of the Arab world as well as their close cooperation with the socialist, developing, and nonaligned countries and other states would play a very important role in finding a just solution to the Middle East problems and reaching a lasting peace in that area.

We also deem it necessary to do everything possible to put an end to the war between Iran and Iraq, to bring about the withdrawal of both armies to within their international borders, and to resolve their problems through negotiations, proceeding from the interests of these countries and all states in that region to put an end to tension and war and to restore relations of good-neighborliness and peace.

In the spirit of solidarity with the cause of the freedom and independence of peoples, Romania is strengthening cooperation with African countries and firmly supports their struggle to completely eliminate the imperialist, colonialist, and neocolonialist policies and the last remnants of colonial oppression, and to promote socioeconomic progress. We support the struggle waged by the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO], and we speak out for speedily implementing resolution No 435 of the UN Security Council concerning Namibia's independence, putting an end to the policy of apartheid and racist discrimination promoted by South Africa, and ending that country's interference in the domestic affairs of neighboring independent African states.

We believe that the OAU has an important role to play in strengthening the solidarity and action unity of all member-states in resolving existing problems on the continent and developing economic cooperation between African countries.

In view of the complex international problems, we firmly speak out for increasing the role of the United Nations and other international bodies in solving these problems and for ensuring the active and equal participation of all small, medium-sized, and large states, of developing and nonaligned countries, in resolving all mankind's problems in the interest of peoples, peace, and cooperation.

We are firmly convinced that the progressive, anti-imperialist, and realist forces and the peace-loving peoples can change, through united action, the dangerous course of events, can bring about a resumption of the policy of detente, can resolve all problems through negotiations, and can and will ensure the triumph of peace and cooperation in the world.

I wish full success to the proceedings of the Sixth AAPSO Congress, with the conviction that this meeting will make a new and important contribution to strengthening the solidarity and unity of peoples in Asia, Africa, and througnout the world, in the struggle for the cause of freedom, national independence, progress, and peace.

CEAUSESCU GREETS JORDAN'S HUSAYN ON NATIONAL DAY

AU0l0821 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 May 84 p 5

[Text] To His Majesty Husayn ibn Talal, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Amman:

On the national day of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, I take particular pleasure in extending warmest congratulations and sincere wishes for good health and personal happiness, and wishes for peace and prosperity to the friendly Jordanian people.

I want to express the conviction that the relations of close friendship and cooperation between our countries will continue to develop even further, both at the bilateral and international level, in the spirit of the talks and agreements concluded during our meetings in Bucharest and Amman which were in the mutual interests of the Romanian and Jordanian peoples and to the benefit of the general cause of peace and detente, independent development, progress, and cooperation throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU SENDS CONDOLENCES TO MOZAMBIQUE LEADER

MB020617 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has sent a message of condolences to President Samora Machel on the death of his father, Moises Machel. Having learned of the death of your father, I convey to you and all your family the most heartfelt condolences and my expression of profound sympathy, the message says.

U.S., AUSTRALIANS HONORING 'QUISLINGS' CONDEMNED

LD011841 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1201 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Jun (TANJUG) -- Considering a number of questions in connection with the preparations for marking dates due to be celebrated during the current and next jubilee years, the Presidium of the Federal Board of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia stressed that certain issues of rehabilitation of collaborationism and individual movements and personalities active in the service of antipopular regimes and occupation armies on the soil of Yugoslavia during World War II cause deep indignation among veterans of the national war of liberation and all Yugoslav citizens. A group of U.S. congressmen's recently revived initiatives to erect a monument in honor of Draza Mihajlovic, Yugoslav quisling and war criminal, in the United States is incomprehensible to our people, who remember Chetnik crimes committed against both the innocent Yugoslav population and numerous members of allied military formations. Equally unacceptable is the regular participation of Ustasha and Chetnik elements in the Australian war veterans' march-pasts on Australia-New Zealand Army Corp [ANZAC] Day, during which the remnants of the defeated quisling forces regrettably march beside former members of Allied units.

The false representation of these traitors and collaborationists to the public of friendly countries and, still worse, the glorification of their alleged meritorious past encourages the anti-Yugoslav subversive and terrorist activity of hostile emigres.

Because of this, our national liberation war veterans and the public of our country most energetically support the efforts made in official Yugoslav quarters to prevent such attempts to rehabilitate war criminals and such anti-Allied activities and to contribute to mutually beneficial cooperation by objectively describing historical facts from the recent past, which we owe to new generations.

IDENTITY OF VIEWS IN CEAUSESCU-CHERNENKO TALKS

LD042104 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1740 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 4 (TANJUG) -- Konstantin Chernenko and Nicolae Ceausescu have singled out the strengthening of the unity and compactness of the East European socialist community and the consolidation of the Warsaw Treaty's defence power, as the main tasks of their parties and countries. The above is set out in the official communique on the two-hour talks between Soviet and Romanian party and state leaders Chernenko and Ceausescu in Moscow today (Monday).

Ceausescu arrived in Moscow today on a one-day visit at the invitation of the Soviet party Central Committee and the Supreme [Soviet] of the USSR Presidium. The talks encompassed "the main directions of developing and deepening of ties" between the two parties and countries.

For the first time in many years, the Soviet and Romanian assessments of the international situation, the causes of world tensions and the East-West confrontation are completely identical. The two sides have agreed that "the most aggressive forces of imperialism", headed by the U.S., are "the main source of tensions".

Chernenko and Ceausescu voiced concern over the West's policy being "aimed at establishing military supremacy and breaking the existent equilibrium" between the two blocs. The two leaders, as is said in the communique, pointed out the necessity of consolidating the unity and closeness of the socialist community countries in the East and of "fostering the defensive alliance of the brotherly states".

The two sides are confident that a re-establishment of the situation "as existed before the siting of American missiles in Western Europe" would open up a "realistic path" towards the U.S.-USSR negotiations on Euromissiles and strategic weapons. The two sides reaffirmed the intention to "activate their bonds" in the political, ideological, cultural, and other fileds. Particular resolve was pointed out for the expansion of the "universal economic cooperation to the mutual benefit". This, as observers assess, means above all the USSR's readiness of to build up its petroleum exports to Romania.

POLISH TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS 4 JUNE

LD041311 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0955 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Jun (TANJUG) -- Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Polish side of the Yugoslav-Polish joint Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, arrived in Belgrade today. The Polish minister will discuss the promotion and expansion of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Poland with Spasoje Medenica, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the joint committee.

PZPR PLENUM: IMPROVE MEMBERSHIP STRUCTURE

LD041656 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] The first open working plenum of the PZPR Central Committee ended in Lodz by reaching conclusions that signify that social agreement for the implementation of the policies adopted at the ninth congress within the workers movement should be clearly emphasized and that the participation of the working class at different levels of social decisionmaking should be increased. Here is Zrnka Novak:

[Novak] This, which in many aspects is an exceptional event in the consolidation of the PZPR, has thus far not received due coverage in otherwise very prolific world agencies; it is for this reason that emphases cannot be found in critical discussions. We know that in Lodz, together with the permanent members of the party leadership, there were 800 workers from direct production, some of them communists and some not. We also know that quite frank views were expressed in Lodz by both communists and noncommunists. It is also known that some very original opinions were heard about the present state of production in Poland and its difficulties, about those who brake the process of economic reform. We know that clear demands were made for more realistic roles and positions of self-managing organs, new trade unions, and of the working class itself. It seems that delegates in Lodz explained in very precise terms that to be a worker does not automatically mean one is a member of a nominally and historically privileged class in socialism, but that very often in practice it means to realistically occupy the position of a social force that is most often affected by social and economic conflicts. Therefore, it is vital to follow the path of negotiations at grassroots levels in production and to realize full involvement of workers. After the fusion with the Socialist Party, the Polish party was an explicitly working party, but the cyclical mistakes made in the running of the party and a series of conflicts involving workers reduced their participations in the party to under 40 percent.

Although this fact, compared with some other communist parties in Europe, indicates that the Polish party still maintains a mainly working class character, the purpose behind the Lodz meeting was, among others, to improve the membership structure before it is too late. This is possible only through opening the party to all those who do not question the socialist character of Polish society.

It seems that in Lodz, the Polish working class once again confirmed the stand that the grassroots unrest in 1980 was socialist in its origin; that its goal was a positive and democratic transformation of the socialist society and not restoration of some bourgeois system that Solidarity and some clerical circles wanted to impose in a cheap political way. This sound line of the Polish summer, verified at the ninth congress, represents the essence of the Polish party's present-day policy, but to coordinate the aims of a policy and the reality of Polish everyday life is a long-term process. However, it is essential, in the course of this process, to reach a broad-based agreement. According to official reports, this was achieved in Lodz [word indistinct] of all concrete, usual, everyday warnings and critical remarks expressed by Polish workers at this meeting.

BELGRADE TU COUNCIL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

LD040951 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0754 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Jun (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Belgrade Trade Union Council led by Nikola Bozic, member of the council's Presidium, left last night for an official 4-day visit to the Moscow Trade Union Council. During the talks in Moscow, particular attention will be paid to the activities of the trade unions of the two cities in the field of work efficiency and increases in productivity and incomes.

DPRK'S PRESIDENT KIM IL-SONG TO PAY VISIT

LD042335 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, June 5 (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee, a party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Kim Il-song, will soon pay an official and friendly visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The above was officially announced in Belgrade today, Tuesday.

SWEDISH TV PROGRAM FEATURING 'CROAT LEADER'

LD041242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0901 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Stockholm, 4 Jun (TANJUG) -- In one of its programs -- Current Affairs Program for Yugoslavia -- Swedish television continued its hostile propaganda against Yugoslavia and its attempts to cause confusion among Yugoslav citizens living in this Scandinavian country. In the news program this time, Mato Mestrovic, the not so famous son of the famous father, sculptor Ivan Mestrovic, was given an opportunity to openly call on Swedish television for the destruction of another country -- in this case of sovereign, independent Yugoslavia, which has friendly relations with Sweden. In the conversation, which lasted about 10 minutes, Mato Mestrovic said that he arrived in Sweden from the United States in order to recruit "new supporters" for the so-called "Croatian National Council" whose program, he particularly emphasized, "includes the formation of an independent state of Croatia.

To tell the truth, Mato Mestrovic's appearance was comical, particularly his trying his utmost to present himself as the "leader of the Croats" although he left Yugoslavia at the beginning of World War II in 1942. Through Swedish television he was calling for the restoration of the "independent State of Croatia" in a language that was supposed to be Croatian, but which he obviously could not even speak.

After this unbecoming program on Swedish television, Yugoslav citizens in Sweden could again conclude that the "Current Affairs Program for Yugoslavs" has recently turned into a program against both the Yugoslavs and Yugoslavia. The microphones of this program have become available to Mato Mestrovic, Milovan Djilas' son, and similar opponents of the SFRY.

At the same time, Swedish television maintains that it cannot allocate either time or money to cover the activity of about 50,000 Yugoslavs living in Sweden, their culture days, festivals, exhibitions, celebrations, and other events. It is obvious that in this way the Swedish Government's commendable idea that programs for immigrants should serve their needs and should help them to successfully blend into Swedish society is being undermined.

However, according to general opinions, the "Current Affairs Program for Yugoslavs" has turned against those to whom it was intended, insulting the dignity of about 50,000 Yugoslavs who are doing honorable work in Sweden and who do not deserve to have their country and themselves treated in this way.

It is of special interest that the TV screens of friendly and neutral Sweden, where the Conference on European Security and Cooperation is being continued, are being used to openly call for the destruction of the sovereign Yugoslavia and the restoration of something that came into existence and vanished with the arrival and expulsion of the Nazi leader Hitler.

FEC DISCUSSES INCOME, REVENUE DISTRIBUTION

LD042003 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1427 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Jun (TANJUG) -- At today's session, which was chaired by Milka Planinc, the Federal Executive Council [FEC] adopted an opinion regarding the proposal to adopt a law on the establishment and distribution of total revenue and income and the establishment and distribution of income. This opinion was confirmed at the request of the Yugoslav Assembly, a working group of which is preparing a law on the establishment and distribution of total revenue and income.

The Federal Executive Council is proposing that the law on the establishment and distribution of total revenue and income should state that foreign exchange earned through the exportation of products, commodities, and services should not be included in total revenue until it is sold to a bank or obligations to foreign countries are settled with it. In the view of the Federal Executive Council, this will resolve the question of rate of exchange differences that arise through the holding of foreign exchange in a foreign exchange account. Now the organizations of associated labor will carry out the repurchase of the foreign exchange according to the current rate.

This solution contained in the law on the establishment and distribution of total revenue and income and the solution contained in the law on foreign exchange transactions and credit relations with foreign countries realize the orientation in the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program in the same way. This is, in fact, a contribution to the more efficient use of foreign exchange and the better functioning of the foreign exchange market. The Federal Executive Council also thinks that in future work on the preparation of the law, this standpoint should be cleared in the organizations of associated labor, within the framework of the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia, and if necessary, certain temporary solutions in the law on the establishment and distribution of total revenue and income be proposed.

In a document drawn up by the commission for working out the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, entitled "Elements of the Policy and System of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries," the stand has been taken that foreign exchange as a claim in foreign currency and means of payment abroad should only serve as payment in international sales and that the calculation of total revenue and income in the country should only be carried out in dinar value.

The Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and the law on foreign exchange transactions enable the organizations of associated labor to hold foreign exchange in their own foreign exchange account or use it to pay off obligations to foreign countries, within the framework of the socially acknowledged needs of industrial reproduction.

If an organization of associated labor decides to turn its foreign exchange income into dinars or use it to pay for imports within the framework of the socially recognized needs, and on the basis of this includes it in its total revenue, it has the right to incentives in the credit and financial policy sphere.

The Federal Executive Council also thinks that the law on total revenue should also include the category of real amortization. In fact, the law will stipulate a minumum amortization so that the organization of associated labor should have the right to calculate a greater rate of amortization, taking into account its concrete needs and circumstances, and keep up with technological progress.

In this connection, the orientation contained in the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program that the republics and provinces should also be able to stipulate maximum rates of amortization must also be borne in mind.

The Federal Executive Council also had several other proposals and suggestions concerning the draft law on the establishment and distribution of total revenue and income and the establishment and distribution of income.

The Council will submit its opinion on the proposed solutions in the draft law to the Yugoslav Assembly.

DATA ON ECONOMIC TRENDS FOR 1984'S FIRST 4 MONTHS

AU0108S5 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 May 84 p 4

[Summary] In the first 4 months of this year, industrial production increased by 4.3 percent, as compared with the same period of last year. In the first 3 months of this year, the increase in industrial production totaled 3.6 percent, and in April 5.5 percent.

"The revived production can be explained by a number of favorable circumstances, such as: An improved supply of raw materials and energy, as well as by increased demand, and particularly by increased imports in April with which the long-lasting tendency of its decline had been interrupted."

"Uneven Growth

"It is true the growth of industrial production is rather uneven, and there was also some decline in growth, as the following data of the Federal Institute for Statistics show:

"Branch	Index of Growth
Shipbuilding	122.3
Production of nonmetallic minerals	115.3
Chemical products	113.5
Leather, footwear, and leather goods	111.7
Livestock fodder	111.6
Wooden finished products	109.5
Production of transportation equipment	107.9
Production of electrical equipment	107.9
Coal production	107.7
Ferrous metallurgy	105.4
Nonferrous metallurgy	102.9
Production of machinery	100
Meat products	99
Oil production	97.5
Production of oil derivatives	91.4

"An unevenness is also noted within broader groups themselves, for instance, in energy production, the production of raw materials, and the processing industry; thus it is difficult to draw reliable conclusions as to whether there were any structural changes."

From 1 January to 10 May, overall exports increased by 6 percent as compared with the same period of 1983. Exports to the hard currency area increased by 15 percent, while to the area with the clearing system of payment they were reduced by 8 percent.

The export results are ascribed to the real dinar exchange rate. Nonetheless, exports are increasing more slowly than planned. This is due to a rather large demand for goods on the domestic market that continues to be larger than supply, and an insufficient effort for greater productivity and reduced costs.

With regard to prices, they increased an average of 7.3 percent in the first 4 months of the year.

"During the first 4 months of this year, the revenue for public needs (budgets and so forth) increased by 56 percent as compared with the same period last year, and increased 48 percent for communal needs (the self-managing interest communities, social activities)."

During the first 4 months of this year, personal incomes increased by 39 percent, while investments increased by 34 percent.

REPUBLICS CHAMBER VIEWS RAILWAYS, MAIL SYSTEM

LD011829 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0914 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 1 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, presided over by Milivoje Stijovic, today discussed the work and functioning of railway transportation and postal communications. The chamber also adopted conclusions that insist, among others, on steps aimed at countering the negative effects caused by the serious lagging behind in the development of railway capacities and post and the telecommunications [PTT] development program in the country's mountain and border areas.

Zoran Nastic, chairman of the management board of the Yugoslav railways community, and Vucic Cagorovic, chairman of the management board of the PTT community, briefed delegates in short introductory speeches on the development and functioning of these two great systems.

It should be noted that the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces was critical of the lack of readiness on the part of rail transportation organizations to achieve accord on their mutual economic relations and pointed out the need to reach a self-managing agreement that would regulate these relations.

The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces also expressed its views today on a number of initiatives by the Yugoslav Constitutional Court for changes in the existing laws. The Chamber also elected news members of the Council of the Federation.

After the introductory speech by Vucic Cagorovic, Lojze Skok, delegate from Slovenia, took the floor and spoke about the building of the Yugoslav data transmission system. After this, the chamber approved the report and conclusions on the functioning of the PTT in Yugoslavia. In the conclusions of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces on the functioning of the PTT in Yugoslavia, it is stressed that numerous activities have contributed to efforts to improve the work of this important system, expand the PTT network, and extend services. Particular stress was laid on the successful work done during the winter Olympic games in Sarajevo.

At the same time, attention is drawn to numerous difficulties that still hinder the more rapid development of the PTT, with particular emphasis on the need to obtain more telephone connections and build the network in the mountain areas. Owing to this, PTT organizations, users of their services, and all other responsible and concerned quarters should in the future work together and with more energy on the modernization and building of the system of communications.

In its conclusions, the chamber also expresses support for the PTT community's efforts aimed at self-managing organization, which will lead to the speedier and more successful resolution of various questions, ranging from financing to expanded reproduction and the continuation of the process of arriving at economic prices of PTT services and to the more rapid modernization of the PTT and improvements in the quality of its services.

The chamber then proceeded to adopt the Yugoslav railways community's report without discussion, and adopted conclusions that point out the need for activities both within the framework of this important system and outside it. It was noted that the growth in the volume of freight transportation of 5.5 percent and in the volume of passenger transportation of 4.2 percent, as well as some other basically quite positive indicators, did not suffice to secure a more considerable effect on efforts to solve the most acute problems in rail transportation.

The chamber binds the Federal Executive Council to contribute through measures and activities within its sphere of competence to efforts in solving the basic problems of rail transportation, especially regarding the settling of the long-standing problem meeting the Yugoslav railways' foreign exchange obligations.

The Yugoslav railways community is asked to make a contribution through its own activities to the efforts to improve the functioning and further development of rail transportation, to report in its 1984 report (?to) the SFRY Assembly on the results of its activities, and in particular to report in detail on the causes of the difficulties and problems that emerge in the realization of the technological unity of rail transportation.

Today the chamber also adopted a proposal by the SFRY Presidency that Viktor Avbelj, Franjo Herljevic, Fadilj Hodza, Lazar Kolisevski, Sergej Kraigher, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Petar Stambolic, Dr Rajko Panaskovic, and Janez Vipotnik be elected new members of the Council of the Federation. In accordance with the proposal by the coordination committee for the realization of cadre policy in the Federation of the SAWPY Federal Conference, the chamber also appointed Miroslav Naglic and Ljubomir Milic deputy federal social attorneys of self-management.

ZARKOVIC ADDRESSES PLAV LC PRESIDIUM MEETING

LD011509 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0913 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Plav, 1 Jun (TANJUG) -- An expanded session of the Plav LC Municipal Committee Presidium, attended by Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Montenegro LC Central Committee; Marko Orlandic, member of the Presidency of the republic; and Rajko Vukcevic, republican secretary for the economy, ended in Plav late last night.

During the session Vidoje Zarkovic stressed that the policy of more rapid development of less developed municipalities was not being satisfactorily realized. Some organs in the republic discuss the development of less developed municipalities in general terms, as if we were a big country. The competent organs, Zarkovic stressed, must have a more concrete idea of the situation in all the 10 undeveloped municipalities (out of a total of 20), because the situation obviously varies from one municipality to another. Plav must occupy a special place in this respect.

It is also a fact that the republican organs should not be blamed for everything: Few real initiatives come from undeveloped municipalities and the latter do not make use of all their opportunities. Practice shows that the best way out of the circles of undeveloped municipalities lies in pooling labor and resources within the framework of big systems in and outside the republic. This is the fastest way to build, obtain technical assistance, and speedily capture the market. It is necessary to opt for programs and projects that are least dependent on imported technology, especially on reproduction materials, to a greater extent. These should be smaller programs oriented toward export, and should not in any way be capital intensive.

Settling problems in less developed municipalities, Vidoje Zarkovic stressed, also means settling problems of the republic as a whole.

Taking part in the discussion, Marko Orlandic particularly dwelt on the importance of implementing the LC's policy in the field of intranational relations. He emphasized that Plav has a multinational population and that there have been attempts to undermine the traditionally good intranational relations. Objectively speaking, under conditions of inadequate development, or, to be more precise, pronounced lagging behind in Plav's development, there has been room for activity by individuals or small groups opposed to LCY policy, opposed to socialist self-management. This is being done by the nationalist and irredentist forces. It is being done by individuals from positions of the ideological and class enemy or by the reactionary part of the clergy. The aim is to create intranational suspicion, friction, and so forth, and to threaten one of our revolution's fundamental gains -- brotherhood and unity based on enjoyment of the same rights and complete equality.

The LC must have an active attitude and resolute stand on these questions. The LC must resolutely oppose divisions made on a national and religious basis, on a clan and group basis. The LC must start a resolute struggle against these phenomena and those who are behind them, against phenomena that threaten citizens' constitutional rights and equal status. It is indispensable to secure full language equality and other rights guaranteed by the Constitution and the law.

The LC's attitude must be faultless in this respect. These are questions over which there must be no dilemmas, wavering opportunism, or similar shortcomings in the LC.

Here your are subjected and exposed, Orlandic emphasized, to propaganda from neighboring Albania, which is motivated by nationalism and chauvinism and in essence by the Albanian leadership's great state ambitions. Instead of being pleased by Yugoslavia's stability, because it should know that a stable Yugoslavia has been and remains a factor of their own country's stability and security, they are trying to create intranational friction and suspicion. In doing so they are not objectively led by the interests of their own people and country or the interests of peace and stability in this part of Europe and the world. In fact, they are working for some third side, in whose mind the interests of peace and of the independence and stability of countries are not uppermost. This chauvinist, nationalist, great state, and, in essence, reactionary policy is not difficult to expose, and exposed it should be. We are an open democratic country that is building socialism on the basis of socialist self-mangement, a country open to the world and to all its neighbors, regardless of their social order, on the basis of the well-known principles of independence, respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference in internal affairs. We are open to every form of cooperation based on the principles of equality and mutual benefits, but at the same time it must be clear to all that we shall not allow anyone to interfere in our internal affairs in any form, Marko Orlandic stressed.

MAMULA ATTENDS ARMED FORCES TECHNOLOGY MEETING

LD012012 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1045 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Zagreb 1 Jun (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, today opened a 2-day consultative meeting on the maintenance of technology in the Armed Forces at the General Ivan Gosnjak Land Army Technical Training Center in Zagreb. Emphasizing that the improvement and maintenance of technology continues to form part of activities as it has done over the years, the federal secretary for national defense stressed that despite the satisfactory condition of technology, the attention of this gathering must be drawn to the need for the more rapid resolution of some problems so that the technical working order of equipment -- that is, its tactical-operative capability -- will always be at a high level.

The aim of the consultative meeting is to consider possibilities and formulate measures for improving the maintenance of technical equipment in the Armed Forces, and in this connection, to establish the duties of all participants in these tasks. It is also necessary to appreciate the role of the subjective factor in the maintenance of technology and to gain full insight into the extent to which officers at all levels are familiar with the technology that is becoming increasingly complex and calling for new skills and the continual training of the people who handle it. Finally, as far as the aims of the consultative meeting are concerned, it is necessary to stress the necessity and importance of the personal responsibility of all subjects in the development, production, and the use and maintenance of technology.

Speaking about the need to further improve the maintenance of technology, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula said that this can be achieved through the appropriate attitude of those who use it, through the technical-technological capability of repair capacities, by constantly improving the expertise of cadres, and by modern organization. The increasing complexity and numerical growth in weapons and equipment, however, demands a high degree of capability in technical cadres and, in this connection, the comprehensive integration of schools with practice -- that is, with the life and work of the troops.

Although the existing solutions have proved themselves and yielded good results, the organization of maintenance should be further perfected so that it becomes even more effective when it comes to carrying out essential tasks. Despite the fact that very good solutions exist in all three branches of the Armed Forces and territorial defense, to which numerous examples of the good state of technology attest, it is essential, as Admiral Mamula stressed, that everything should be done by everyone according to one's competence to continue improving this situation and thereby also perfecting the level of combat readiness of the technical factor.

The all-round involvement of all subjects in the Armed Forces in the maintenance of the numerous, expensive, and important technology, the federal secretary for national defense said in conclusion, will contribute to the total efforts of society toward guaranteeing the material conditions for conducting all-people's defense warfare, and thereby directly to the realization of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

Representative of the technical services of the land forces, the Air Force and air defense, the Navy, and territorial defense also spoke at the meeting on the results achieved in the sphere of technology maintenance, and the problems and measures taken to overcome them. Major General Ramiz Abdulji, head of the Technical Training Center of the Land Army, devoted his address to the importance and impact of schooling and training on the quality of technology maintenance. Further problems in maintaining technology were highlighted, and suitable solutions put forward during the debate in which commanders of Army districts and territorial defense headquarters and others took part.

The federal secretary for national defense and the participants in the consultative meeting also toured the laboratories and classrooms of the Technical Training Center during the day and visited Zagreb's Marshal Tito Barracks, where they were told among other things about problems of the basic maintenance of technology.

In addition to the top military leaders, the consultative meeting on the maintenance of technology in the Armed Forces was also attended by Jaksa Petric, president of the Croatian Presidency.

Conference Ends

LD030220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1130 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Zagreb, 2 Jun (TANJUG) -- The conference on the maintenance of technology in the Armed Forces, which began in Zagreb yesterday, presided over by Admiral of the Fleet and Federal Secretary for National Defense Branko Mamula, ended today at the Bregana Technical Maintenance Works. The greatest attention was paid to problems relating to the correct functioning and reliability of armaments and military equipment, upon whose solution the combat readiness of the Armed Forces in large measure depends.

On the basis of the data prepared for the conference and the reports and discussions conducted during the 2 days of work, it was concluded that further efforts must be exerted in order to maintain and improve the standard for the correct functioning of combat technology. This, among other things, is required by the need for high combat readiness and the measures and activities deriving from the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

It was stated at the conference that the modernization of the Armed Forces poses new, serious, and more difficult tasks for all levels of command. It demands, in fact, greater efforts and self-denial, greater knowledge and a great deal of personal labor.

At the same time, this means that it must be demanded of every individual that he work toward a further increase in the attained standard of correct functioning of armaments and military equipment. Commands and each individual officer must continually perceive and study any cause that might have a negative effect upon the correct functioning of technology.

At the conference particular emphasis was placed on the need for greater discipline to be realized in carrying out tasks relating to the maintenance of technology. It was stated that a determined break must be made with all those forms of conduct which in any way better efforts aimed at executing tasks in that sphere in a high-quality manner. This also concerns excessive administration for administration's sake, for it was underlined that the process of technical maintenance is to some considerable degree overburdened by administrative procedures which affect both the quality and productivity of [word indistinct].

In order for decisions, intended to facilitate further improvement in the maintenance of technology in the Armed Forces, to be implemented in practice, certain subjective weaknesses present both in the process of training and in practical work must be removed. Those taking part in the conference were shown a number of instances of the poor use of technology and the consequences which this could have upon the overall state of technology and the increasing cost of repair.

Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula today paid a visit to the Army General Ivan Gosnjak Technology Training Center for land troops in Zagreb. Major General Ramiz Abduli, head of the center, and his colleagues briefed him on the state of affairs and directions for further development at this Yugoslav People's Army College and Research Institution. During his visit to the center, Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula toured a number of offices, laboratories, and workshops and talked to participants, students, those attending courses, officers and teachers.

MACEDONIAN SESSION ON TERRITORIAL DEFENSE

LD030148 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1342 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Skopje, 2 Jun (TANJUG) -- The entire complement of members of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and of the Presidium of the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee paid a visit today to the republic headquarters of the territorial defense of Macedonia. At this working meeting, in which other top-ranking leaders of the republic also took part, Lt Col General Todor Atanasovski, commander of territorial defense of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, and his colleagues briefed those present about the level of organization, combat readiness, and directions for further developing territorial defense in Macedonia.

A number of vital questions were raised during the conversation which are of importance for further developing territorial defense in Macedonia. Stress was laid upon the fact that as a result of all-round commitment by all sociopolitical subjects in Macedonia, important results were attained in organization, equipment, and training of territorial defense personnel. At the same time, the need was underlined for further full commitment on the part of all social subjects toward strengthening territorial defense in terms of cadres, material and training, and speeding up its socialization.

ARMY LC ORGANIZATION ELECTS NEW OFFICIALS

AU0l0911 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 May 84 p 3

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 May (TANJUG) -- The 13th session of the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] was held in Belgrade, where it discussed some current issues regarding the role and task of the organs and organizations of the LC in the YPA in the combat buildup of war units and elected a new committee president and the secretary of the committee Presidium, as well as a member of the Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY.

In addition to the committee members, a number of reserve officers assigned to responsible duties in the combat units of the YPA took part in the discussion at the ession. On the whole, the committee positiveiy assessed the results achieved, the activity of the Communists, and the contribution of the LC organs and organizations in the YPA to the combat and moral-political preparedness of combat units and their commands. It was pointed out that a significant contribution to the buildup of these units is being made by sociopolitical organs and organizations, organs of sociopolitical communities, and other societal subjects. It was stressed that the acquired experience and results achieved ensure the conditions needed to further and more completely prepare for combat and strengthen war units.

Since the terms of office have expired for Dane Cuic, president of the committee of the LC organization in the YPA, and Slavko Maricevic, secretary of the committee Presidium, the committee unanimously elected, by secret vote, Lieutenant General Georgije Jovicic as president of the Committee of the LC Organization in the YPA and Major General Simeon Buncic as secretary of the Presidium for the next term of office. Rear Admiral Ivan Padovan was unanimously elected to the vacated post of member of the Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY.

STAMBOLIC SPEAKS ON SERBIAN NATIONALISTS

LD031358 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0450 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Prokuplje, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, member of the LCY Central Committee, spoke in Prokuplje today on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the formation of five partisan brigades in southern Serbia. After stressing that the people of the area rose to arms in the summer of 1941 in response to the call from the Yugoslav Communist Party and that they carried out their first combat actions in August 1941, Stambolic recalled the incredible toughness of the Toplica partisan area and its ability to guard the movement and keep it going in the hardest period of the liberation struggle, notably in the first months of 1942.

Like the other nations of Yugosalvia, the Serbian people also resolved its vital and crucial problems with the help of the revolution. The problems we solved are those which still beset the vast majority of mankind -- those of peace, economic development, and equality: peace in a world permeated by the smell of gunpowder and fear of atomic bombs and missiles, development when hundreds of millions of people live in poverty, and equality when a large number of states and peoples are exposed to domination and dependence. These goals are formulated in the policy of the Nonaligned Movement.

I am saying this because despite the victories of socialism, Serbian nationalists are raising their voice in our country.

They are allegedly worried about the position of the Serbian people in our community. They consider themselves competent to solve its problems. However, we have not forgotten. During the revolution everybody showed where he belonged, everybody, including the Serbian nationalists, showed his true face. The Serbian people's problems were solved by the Serbian people themselves, by their working class and Communist Party. They and nobody else passed this historical test, and that is why the attempts of those who have recently been trying in various ways to discredit our revolution will not succeed.

We have good relations today with the Serbian Orthodox Church. We have made an effort to have good relations with it on the basis of the principles we have developed and in keeping with the Constitution. We attach great importance to the fact that these relations are good and we will strive to ensure that this continues to be so. However, if any church dignitaries or any other of its members think that they are called upon to solve the problems of the Serbian people and to do so in the manner which we defeated during the revolution -- by sowing hatred for others -- then we must tell them that this is not done, that they are not called upon to do so and that they have no right to do so. The same also applies to all other nationalists.

To us the equality, brotherhood and unity of our peoples are sacred. The nationalists are not opposition; they are the enemy. They attack the foundations of this country, and it is no coincidence that they seek support among the dark forces in the world, just as they themselves extend support to every policy aimed at dividing the peoples of Yugoslavia.

Today we are discussing numerous questions concerning the further development of the political system. However, there are questions that cannot be discussed. Our discussions may not call in question the federal organization of our country, not only because of the decisions adopted in Jajce, [at the second session of the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia in November 1943] but also because we are a multinational community, which is preferred both by the Serbian people and by every other people in the country.

We have defeated the attempt at counterrevolution in Kosovo. I use the word attempt, because the organizers of the counterrevolution did not achieve their aims. To those who still today say that the attempt to stage a counterrevolution was caused by our erroneous policy toward the Albanian nationality, we must say again that there is nothing wrong with our strategic orientation toward nationalities, including the Albanian nationality in Serbia. Our policy, the policy of national equality, stems from the liberating character of our revolution, from the decisions adopted at Jajce, and from the socialist character of our country, which means that in our country different nationalities must enjoy their national rights; they must be equal in our community, and Kosovo must have a special position with regard to economic development. This is our fundamental attitude and our practice. The fact that we were not vigilant enough against the growth of Albanian nationalism and bureaucracy in Kosovo is irrelevant.

This is why the attempt to stage a counterrevolution did not call this policy in question. For us there is no other policy, and in this respect we Serbian Communists differ from Serbian nationalists. They have never been right. They still hold the view today that a nationality can be kept in a subordinate position, that no resources should be invested in Kosovo because they are "not used rationally," and so forth. The capitalists say the same things with regard to the development of a part of the underdeveloped world. We consider that through these investments in the development of Kosovo we speed up economic prosperity, and that they are not a waste of money but a contribution to the comprehensive economic development of Serbia and Yugoslavia in everyone's interests.

In fact, the nationalists hold the view that the problems of Kosovo should be tackled as in old Yugoslavia -- by the gendarmerie and district prefects. Our view is that the socialist development of Kosovo should be the responsibility of the Communists, the working class and the working people of Kosovo. The fact that the attempt to stage a counterrevolution has been overcome shows that this policy works. Just as all other lies, so the lies from Tirana too are short-lived. The Albanian people there live in slavery. Instead of giving them freedom and more bread, they whet their appetite for Kosovo, a policy which cannot be kept up for long, Petar Stambolic said.

KOSOVO SAWP CONFERENCE DISCUSSES EMIGRATION

LD012312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1431 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Pristina, 1 Jun (TANJUG) -- At today's session, in which Milan Rakas, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, and Svetislav Dolasevic, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, took part, the Presidium of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference assessed that despite a certain decline, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is continuing to a worrying extent. The details given at the session undeniably support this assertion.

Last year, almost 4,350 members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nations emigrated from Kosovo, and in the first 3 months of this year, 112 families left the province and about 1,200 persons reported that they had left their home address. Particularly worrying is the fact that a large number of persons emigrated who were already employed and had solved the problem of accommodation. Last year, 517 persons in full employment emigrated and in the first quarter of this year, a further 354 employed persons reported a change of residence.

In connection with these details, Jorgovanka Milojevic, member of the provincial conference presidium, warned that because of emigration in previous years, the number of Serbs and Montenegrins had fallen in absolute and relative terms and that this is objectively affecting the reduction in the number of families and individuals who have emigrated in this period. Moreover, she noted the increasing phenomenon of preparations for emigration, which is reflected in the continuing purchases of plots of land, flats, and houses outside the province.

Jorgovanka Milojevic also noted the phenomenon of the emigration of Croats, Turks, Muslims, and Romanies, which is characteristic of the past 2 years. In the first 3 months of this year, for example, 8 Turkish, 7 Muslim, and 11 Romany families emigrated from the province, while 29 Turks, 129 Muslims, and 187 Romanies reported that they had left their home address.

However, the fact that in the past 15 months, 62 Serbian and Montenegrin families -- that is, about 900 individuals of these nationalities -- returned to Kosovo sounds encouraging. It is also an indisputable fact that the activity of all organized forces in halting emigration is yielding certain results, but it is also evident that people are leaving mostly those environments where there is no such involvement and where this acute problem is still being discussed in a superficial and formalistic manner.

Once again, it was noted that there is a kind of paradox in that the process of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is continuing despite an improvement in the political-security situation and the activity of subjective forces aimed at halting it, and hence there was a call for a deeper analysis of this clearly unrelated and contradictory phenomenon.

Refik Agaj, president of the provincial commission for halting emigration, warned that if the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins continues at this rate, the number of persons who have emigrated in the past 3 years could reach 20,000. Taking part in the discussion, Svetislav Dolasevic, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, warned that there is no point in looking for abstract reasons for emigration and said that analyses had not yet arrived at the real causes of this process. Milan Rakas, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, also warned of the tendency for Albanians from other parts of the country to move to Kosovo. At the same time, he called for a cadre policy to be conducted in the province that would make it possible not only for Serbs and Montenegrins but also for all others who would like to come and live here.

Finally, the Presidium adopted conclusions in which it commits all organizations and forms of SAWP activity in Kosovo to taking decisive and effective measures toward removing the causes of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, as well as of Muslims, Croats, Turks, and Romanies; security for all the nations and nationalities living in the province.

DJILAS ACCUSES AUTHORITIES OF FRAME-UP

LD031312 Hamburg DPA in German 1223 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jun (DPA) -- The prominent Yugoslav dissident Milovan Djilas (73) has accused his country's authorities of having violated the resolutions of the Helsinki European Security Conference and the Human Rights Charter with the arrest of six members of the opposition. The charges against the six dissidents who began a hunger strike 11 days ago are a "frame-up," a statement which Djilas handed to DPA on Sunday claims. These arrests were intended to suppress any viewpoint deviating from the official stance. Djilas appealed to the League for Human Rights and Amnesty International to support the case of the six dissidents.

ACTIVITIES, ATTITUDES OF PROFESSED DISSIDENTS

AU031441 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian in two consecutive issues on 18 May and 19/20 May, on pages 5 and 4 respectively, carries a 2,500-word article by Bogdan Decermic on "The Activities of Professed Dissidents."

"The detention of a group of citizens in Belgrade, which was commented upon by BORBA," Decermic says, "has received some publicity, especially in the West, and it was presented chiefly in keeping with the political and ideological views of the information and propaganda media there. Considering that we are an open country, that foreign newspapers and foreign radio stations and some television networks reach us unimpeded, a part of this interpretation has been available to the citizens of our country, as well."

Decermic enlarges on the subject of an open society in Yugoslavia, and remarks: "We can see that there are some opponents to or direct enemies of the general concept of our socialist development, the constitutional system with all its basic characteristics, and they ignore the legal machinery of our democracy, above all, the tribunes of the SAWP. In a politically internationalized jargon, a stratum of them is called dissidents. We also possess 'our' dissidents. Etymologically, the matter is innocuous. 'Dissident' is a person who thinks differently. There is no society in the world where everybody thinks the same. Even regarded politically, the right to one's own opinion, different from the 'official' one, is not forbidden by the law and is not a cause for prosecution.

"However, illegal gatherings, and an organized creation of a political platform for anti-constitutional activities, are forbidden under our positive laws. The right to the protection of the constitutional order is regulated in various ways in the legal system of every state.

"It is precisely this that is the matter with the persons who gathered illegally in a private apartment in Belgrade, who were held and interrogated by security organs, and subsequently released."

"What were they doing? Among other things, they are trying to influence the fate of this country, in which connection 'the way out of the crisis' according to them is 'the cessation of the existence of this system.' Thus, for a start, they want an abolition of socialist self-management and nonalignment, and then we'll see which kingdon we'll choose. They propose, for instance, the abolition of two republics and two provinces, and so on and so forth. They assessed that it is the right time 'for action.'"

Djilas, in his interviews for foreign media, is said to have stated that the group included people from the left to liberal-conservatives, and Decermic comments: "So they appeared to be a heterogeneous company, but they have one thing in common: the denial and even destruction of self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia as defined by the Constitution."

"From the point of its influence in the country," Decermic says, the group "is insignificant indeed." "This is clear even to some of their patrons abroad, who are above all and primarily political pragmatists, and who know that such groups are pumpkins without deep roots." However, since these dissidents "assault" self-management, "it would be wrong to pass over (as often until now) these occurrences with a general gesture," Decermic says, and proceeds to decribe Djilas' views as those of "the blackest anticommunist," "an extreme rightist," and an "antihumanist."

According to Decermic, Djilas in 1969 "suggested to the Pentagon that is should use the atomic bomb against the Vietnam liberation movement," and recently declared that "'communism cannot be transformed, but can only be destroyed with mass strikes, civil war, and the like.'" Furthermore, Djilas wants the West to take more interest in human rights in Yugoslavia; he considers nonalignment "'unrealistic' and more and more an 'instrument' in the hands of the USSR." Djilas thinks the Yugoslav system cannot last, and says that "'pacifism is harmful' because it is 'unrealistic'".

Decermic wonders how those detained after their illegal meeting in Belgrade "as well as those who objectively, directly, or indirectly sympathize with Djilas and with the others, and who write a petition to the Federal Government in which they complain against the procedure against those arrested and held, and, in essence, against security organs interventions in this and similar cases in general" reconcile their views with those of Djilas.

"What gall some dissidents have who claim that they are archhumanists and progressive, 'left intelligentsia' with socialist visions, who as such find sympathies and points in common, but who, objectively speaking, make pacts with an archantisocialist and 'hawk' who despises pacifism and fiddles with the atom bomb! Where are their integrity, principles, and consistency! There is no other explanation for people who think politically but who do not care at all about principles."

Decermic says that some of the signatories of the peition "do not understand that they are, in fact, privileged":

They get awards for their work; they are "'drawing room' dissidents with all life's comforts of a 'higher' class," but "their chief privilege is that their political activities and their consequences, with all the latest appraisals and effects, have not been politically and socially assessed in public."

"Their activities are designed to have an effect abroad rather than at home," Decermic states, for no Belgrade newspaper received the petition which was delivered to important foreign newspapers, and these are also continuously updated on "cases." "Even the bourgeois world long ago found a term for such doings, and they have always been called denunciation; denunciation and mud slinging at one's own country." Decermic remarks that he is not aware of the petitioners protesting against mounted police dispersing striking coalminers in Britain or peace demonstrators all over Europe. "And another thing. Our society is quite clear about the fact that all anticonstitutional activities will be cut off at the roots with the force of our self-protection system, on the basis of the Constitution and the laws, as in every civilized state community based on the rule of law. We do not know why one criterion should be applied when, for instance, Albanian irredentists in Kosovo, or Muslim fundamentalists in Bosnia-Hercegovina are caught in their lair and preventively isolated, and another when it is a matter of persons caught at an illegal, anticonstitutional gathering in Belgrade."

INTELLECTUALS WITH PRO-WESTERN VIEWS CONDEMNED

AU311827 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26/27 May 84 p 2

[Seada Vranic, Sanja Modric article: "Worn-Out Record"]

[Excerpts] The Western bourgeois societies are not without problems. They have their crises, which are of smaller or larger proportions; they have millions of unemployed, and they are also periodically shaken by strikes. Finally, they are rather well harnessed to the unstoppable arms race. Nonetheless, it is only these societies that guarantee civil rights. It is only in these societies that freedom of speech, undogmatic views, individuality, and personal creativeness are not suppressed. Only parliamentarism of these societies guarantees political freedoms. Totalitarianism is inconceivable for them; these societies are incompatible with ideological dictate and a manipulation of political freedoms. All in all, milk and honey flow in these societies, at least when what is involved are possibilities for political activity and a free expression of political views.

It is our misfortune, however, that we do not understand these societies, that we are simply unable to recognize what capitalism is and what its values are. Instead of making efforts to understand these societies, to find out the secret of their virtue and find the key which would open the door of their freedom, we interpret them simply and in a dogmatic manner.

These wisdoms -- presented, it is true, in free journalistic interpretations -- were recently bestowed upon us by a group of our well-known sociologists and philosphers, who gathered in Zagreb to make their contribution at a conference entitled "Theory and Practice of Socialism -- Utopia or Reality" to solving our "exceptionally complex social situation" or -- as a participant of the Zagreb conference, interpreted this syntagm -- our "deep crisis." The participants of this discussion, including Rudi Supek, Zaga Golubovic, Sveta Stojanovic, Ljubomir Tadic, Branko Horvat, Laslo Sekelj, Zarko Puhovski, and Petar Tepic, on this occasion as well obviously offered their services. It seems that this society has no ear for them. It does not accept them. It does not accept their "scientific" achievements, and it even ignores the fact that some of them are recognized in the world and are readily cited in well-known West European periodicals and newspapers.

For years they have been making efforts, explaining, and warning. We would say that they are cutting up our self-management. Also on this occasion, some of the participants pointed to the nonsense of self-management, to the incompatibility of freedom and socialism, to the elements of totalitarianism that even self-management is unable to avoid, and to the hierarchic relations in the self-managing society. They would allegedly like to help, but they should be allowed to do this. It appears that they should be given the freedom of activity because -- as they say -- a just society cannot be built where free (in this case theirs) speech is denounced.

Our worthy scholars do not lose hope. They believe in changes. They believe, as one of them said, in the possibility of "transcending this miserable and wrong self-management which in its true realization should negate every hierarchy. All that is necessary is to wage a struggle. For history is long and at every step it is necessary to make efforts for this new world."

One would say nothing new. These are all old theses, a well-known music played on a worn-out record. Well-known names which, true, strive toward a rejuvenation, toward opening their ranks for younger followers, particularly for students who, until they are "poisoned" by the self-managing theory and ideology of the LC, should have their eyes opened and who should be shown the "correct road."

It is difficult to believe that those people who are only ready to condemn this society need a dialogue. Naturally, this does not mean that their theses must remain without well-argued answers. For, by a verbal condemnation alone, without scientifically refuting the aforementioned theses, these people only gain in their value. Not one of them should be told: "You are an enemy of society, socialism, and self-management." With a scientifically based criticism, it is necessary to calmly prove and show who is who. This will not be difficult if communist-oriented intellectuals will show less casualness and ignore to a lesser degree every statement (either right or wrong) of these self-proclaimed exiles.

BLACK LISTS OF INTELLECTUALS CRITICIZED

AU031823 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0800 GMT on 3 June in its "Sunday at 10" feature carries an 11-minute report by Mirjana Trajkovic and Spomenka Deretic on the conference on contradictions in the LC and the possibilities the LC's revolutionary activity which was held in the Serbian LC Central Committee Marxist Center on 1 June. Near the end of the report, one of the reporters cites a participant in the discussion, Pryoslav Ralic -- not further identified -- as saying that one should see "what kind of ideological confusion is hiding in our country when a republican or provincial party starts offering brotherly help to another such party," which is followed by recorded excerpt of Ralic:

"In some parts of the LC, it occurs, that, for instance, one's own cultural policy is questioned because of politicized interests of the day -- and there are often privatist interests behind these. Namely, at political meetings, in order to ingratiate oneself with the centers of power, people, authors, and works are being politically discredited, although it is our orientation that we should fight texts and books through texts and books. I think that an important task of the entire LC, especially at this moment, is to resolutely protect people, authors, and works from the imperfections and improvization of our ideological struggle. Ideological struggle does not mean making secret dossiers about individuals, and there are intentions to carry on in this way."

The reporter goes on to say that there were concrete occasions for such a reaction and gives the example of the recently held Conference on Ideological Struggle in the Sphere of Culture and Creative Work in Zagreb for which "the so-called White Book or the Flowers of Evil; that is, a 200-page analysis of all unsuitable phenomena in the sphere of culture was prepared. Several writers and journalists who wrote about 1948 and the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo were declared enemies. Over 200 names of writers, journalists, and people working with film and theater, even of some dead and foreign writers and directors could be found in the White Book. Eighty percent of these incriminated personalities are from Belgrade. No one objects to negative or positive phenomena being discussed within all of Yugoslavia. Just the opposite. It is unacceptable, however, that one makes -- as is thecase with the White Book -- black lists of intellectuals; that one accepts as the only right ones those opinions that are, for instance, against the play "Golubnjaca"; that everybody who has a different opinion is declared an enemy. That is, as Ralic put it, degrading opinion and culture to the means of political interests of the day. Ideological struggle in a revolutionary democratic party such as ours has to be waged by means of the same kind -- revolutionary and democratic means -- and not by those which remind one of some other parties."

BRIEFS

ZIMBABWE TRAVEL WITHOUT VISAS -- Harare, 1 Jun (TANJUG) -- Beginning today Yugoslav citizen no longer need a visa to visit Zimbabwe. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republi of Zimbabwe and the SFRY Embassy in Harare today exchanged notes concluding an agreement on the reciprocal abolition of visas for citizens who possess valid national travel papers. The agreement allows citizens of either country to stay in the other up to 90 days without any special border formalities. An exception, according to the agreement, are cases of employment or settlement. In this case, citizens of Zimbabwe have to have a visa before entering Yugoslavia and Yugoslav citizens going to Zimbabwe have to have the appropriate labor permit or permission to stay for a longer period of time. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0715 GMT 1 Jun 84 LD]